

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

RECEIVED

NOV 17 1913

Publications Branch.

MEN WANTED

God give us men. A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands:
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor—men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty, and in private thinking.

—Anon.

NOVEMBER 12, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 31,000 WEEKLY

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE
UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICOA General Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders
issued. Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL
CHARTER 1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Seven per cent. (7%) per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 30th November, 1913, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, 1st December, 1913. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,

General Manager

Toronto, October 23rd, 1913.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. "THE POPULAR PIONEER LINE"

Fall and Winter Sailings from Montreal

Liverpool Glasgow Havre-London
Corsican . . . Nov. 25th Grampian . . . Nov. 20th Sicilian . . . Nov. 23rd

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS

Reduced Rates Effective November 7th

Halifax-Liverpool Portland-Glasgow
Virginian . . . Dec. 6th Scandinavian . . . Dec. 4th
Victorian . . . Dec. 20th Ionian . . . Dec. 13th
St. John-Liverpool Boston-Glasgow via Halifax
Tunisian . . . Dec. 10th Hesperian . . . Dec. 11th

RESERVE BERTHS EARLY

For rates, reservation of berths, etc., apply to any railway agent or
W. R. ALLAN, General Western Agent, Winnipeg

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good.

Daily
Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



Pratts Animal Regulator

DO you want to make more money? Then start, RIGHT NOW, to feed Pratts to your horses, cows, sheep and hogs. Pratts CAN'T hurt them, because it is NOT a stimulant but a mild, natural tonic and health regulator. Every ounce of feed is converted into rich, red blood and firm, solid flesh with the aid of Pratts.

"Your Money Back
If It Fails."

Order a pail TO-DAY.

At your dealer's, \$3.50 per 35-lb. pail;
also in packages at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

PRATT FOOD CO.
of Canada, Limited,
TORONTO.



The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
EditorJOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount
for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover	\$144.00

Live Stock Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

14 cents per line. No discount
for time or space.

	Each Insertion
One Inch	\$1.96
Eighth Page	\$12.60
Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

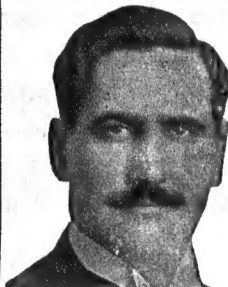
Eight words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

CLASSIFIED RATE

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order.

No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 Agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



GET A GALLOWAY

Unqualified satisfaction guaranteed, plenty of time given to satisfy yourself, and it is sold direct from our own factory to your farm with one small factory profit, so that you save from \$50 to \$300, depending on the size engine you buy. That money stays right in your own pocket and you get a better engine.

The Galloway is the most practical engine. It has built into it the engine experience of 30 years. It's the simplest, easiest understood, and therefore free from expensive stoppage for any reason.

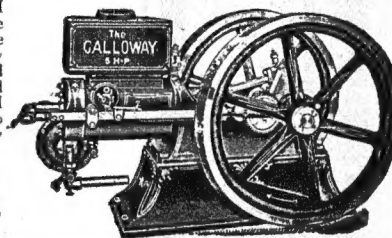
My best proof is the fact that tens of thousands of farmers call the Galloway engine the simplest, easiest operated, and best engine they ever saw. They bought it after considering the merits of every other engine in the market, and after years of use they pin their faith to the Galloway.

You want to try a Galloway at my risk. I guarantee to ship promptly, I warrant it will arrive in good condition, I guarantee that you can operate it easily; and I promise you faithfully if in any way you are not pleased with the engine I will refund you all your money, pay the freight both ways and take the engine back to Winnipeg. Better still, I have a special proposition which I would like to make you by which you can partly or entirely pay for your engine. Write today for my new catalog

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.

Dept. G.G. WINNIPEG, MAN.

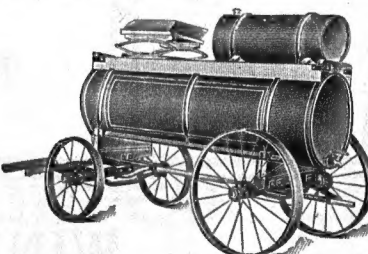


NO MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS
WE PAY THE FREIGHT



From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices!

All kinds of non-rusting Stock, Storage and Oil and Water Wagon Tanks



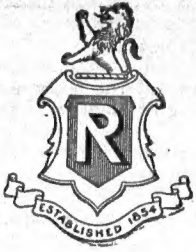
A Money Back
Guarantee with
every Tank

HALBRITE STEEL TANK COMPANY

HALBRITE, SASK.

SEND TODAY FOR CATALOGUE





Christmas Shopping by Your Own Fireside

THAT is just what shopping from the "Ryrie" Gift Book means.

Wouldn't you like to sit down quietly at home some evening—just like the ladies of an older day did—and have the choicest wares you could possibly imagine displayed before you? Wouldn't you like to sit there quietly, undisturbed by other influences, and pick out something for each of your friends; spending no more—no less—than you intended; knowing you could not lose—could not be dissatisfied?

As you turn over the pages of our Gift Book you find displayed before you, as plainly as if you were in our store, hundreds of the best possible gifts, gathered from all corners of the world.

Both illustrations and descriptions are absolutely accurate, yet to prevent any possibility of dissatisfaction anything you order may be returned at our expense if it fails in any way to come up to your expectations.

A post card will bring you this gift book "C." Write today.

Ryrie Bros.
Limited,

Canada's Largest Mail Order
Jewelry House

JAMES RYRIE, Pres.
HARRY RYRIE, Sec.-Treas.

TORONTO - ONTARIO

6

WANTED DRESSED POULTRY

We can handle all your
And offer the following prices:
Turkey ... per lb. 22c Ducks ... per lb. 18c
Chicken ... " 17c Geese ... " 17c
Fowl ... " 13c f.o.b. Winnipeg
So ship direct to us and we will remit for same immediately upon receipt

Cunnington & Campion, Butchers
595 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 31,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

Common Business Honesty

In reply to the challenge to The Farmers' Advocate which we have published in our last two issues, we have received the following sworn statement of circulation from that journal:

AFFIDAVIT OF CIRCULATION

Dominion of Canada,
Province of Manitoba.
To Wit:

In the matter of the circulation of The Farmers' Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg, Man.
I, LIONEL C. WEST, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Circulation Manager of The Farmers' Advocate and Home Journal,
DO solemnly declare that the guaranteed net circulation of The Farmers' Advocate and Home Journal is 33,444, made up in provinces and countries approximately as follows:

British Columbia	1,885
Alberta	8,784
Saskatchewan	15,341
Manitoba	6,650
Ontario and Quebec	596
Maritime Provinces	16
British and Colonies	129
United States	535
Foreign	8

Total 33,444

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 1st day of October, 1913.

W. Madeley Orlinton,
A Notary Public in and for the Province of Manitoba.
LIONEL C. WEST,
FARMERS' ADVOCATE OF
WINNIPEG, LTD.

This statement shows 33,444 subscribers, but it will be noticed that they are not paid subscriptions, but simply "guaranteed net" which does not mean anything. Even in the face of this sworn statement from The Advocate and in face of the fact that the Grain Growers' Guide has only 31,423 actually "paid subscriptions" we still repeat our challenge that The Grain Growers' Guide has a larger number of legitimate subscribers in accordance with Postal Regulations than The Farmers' Advocate. We have offered to give The Farmers' Advocate \$100.00 if we have not a larger legitimate, paid subscription list than they have, and now, as a further inducement, we double our wager and make it \$200.00. If the sworn statement which The Farmers' Advocate has sent us is an honest one we hope they will come along and get this \$200.00. That will be positive proof to the world that they have a larger legitimate subscription list than The Guide.

The Farmers' Advocate sworn statement is made to catch advertisers, and if similar sworn statements are all that is required we can easily give our paper away to 10,000 farmers whose names we have in the office. But our subscribers have all paid for their paper, and therefore our list is an honest one. The following two letters, recently received, show that our readers are patronizing our advertisers, and that is what will make The Guide a strong paper and able to carry on the fight against "Special Privilege."

THE SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND COMPANY, LIMITED

Suffield, Alta.,
October 21, 1913.

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

I have your letter of the 15th inst., and must say that your paper has given splendid results in so far as inquiries are concerned. While I have not as yet made any actual sales from the advertising carried in your paper, I have had a great number of letters of inquiry, but it is too soon yet to tell if they will result in sales, but from the number there should be some sales result.

As I only have a very few young pigs left it would not pay to carry the advertising any longer, but I can assure you that your paper will have a good share of our future advertising.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. A. MCGREGOR,
Superintendent of Farms.

* * * * *

SUTHERLAND BROTHERS

FEED AND SALE STABLE
Dealers in

CLYDESDALE HORSES

And High-Class Stock of All Kinds

P. O. Box 171,
Prince Albert, Sask.

November 3, 1913.

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

Kindly take our ad. out of your paper—we are all sold out. We never had such results from any bit of advertising, letters are pouring in for all kinds of stock, and we must get a new supply and then we will be delighted to send you all of our advertising.

(Signed) SUTHERLAND BROS.
Per H. S.

We would ask our readers to note that The Farmers' Advocate does not seem anxious to get our money and to prove that they have the largest circulation. We also ask our readers to help us by patronizing our advertisers wherever they can, and thus make The Guide the leading farmers' paper in every possible way.

(Signed) THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.



"Don't Monkey With your Teeth!"

Poor Dental Work is Expensive and a Misery Maker

NEW METHOD DENTAL PARLORS

Cor. Portage and Donald
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canada's largest, best equipped and most up to date dental office gives you the best that money will buy, does not overcharge you, and uses the very latest methods to eliminate pain.

Famous Dola Method for painless extraction of teeth discovered by the head of this firm, and its use positively cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Arrangements made for payment of railway fares for out of town patients

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE OPENS

Will Deal With Cheap Money Problem

Regina, Nov. 7.—The Saskatchewan Legislature was opened with the usual ceremonies today. The speech from the throne, which was read by Lieut.-Gov. Brown, indicated that several important measures will engage the attention of the legislature, including one dealing with the question of agricultural credits. The speech from the throne was as follows:

"Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the legislative assembly—

"It is with sincere pleasure that I am able, in opening the second session of the third legislative assembly, to express earnest thanks to Divine Providence on account of another excellent harvest. In a province to which the result of labor of the husbandman is of first importance, and to a legislative assembly which contains so large a number of men whose occupation is agriculture the harvest season now drawing to a close cannot fail to be gratifying, resulting as it has done in a generous yield of grains of unusually high quality.

"I am sure that the people of Saskatchewan join heartily in the pleasure which all Canadians must feel over the recent return to Canada of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, and are especially thankful for the restoration to health of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught after a critical illness, which throughout Saskatchewan, as elsewhere, occasioned keen anxiety.

Business Situation

"The business situation in our province is doubtless in some degree affected by the financial contraction which has been and is apparent in the world's money centres. While it would not be true to say that we rejoice at this condition, yet I may express the hope that lessons of prudence and economy are being taught thereby which will eventually make it beneficial rather than otherwise through a consequent strengthening of the foundations of our industrial and commercial fabric.

"The eighth year of Saskatchewan's provincial existence was marked by the elevation to the rank of cities of two urban communities, viz., North Battleford and Weyburn. I was delighted to be privileged to take part in the inaugural ceremonies of both these cities. These were events serving to bring to notice the splendid growth which has taken place within our borders since Saskatchewan became a province.

Livestock Production

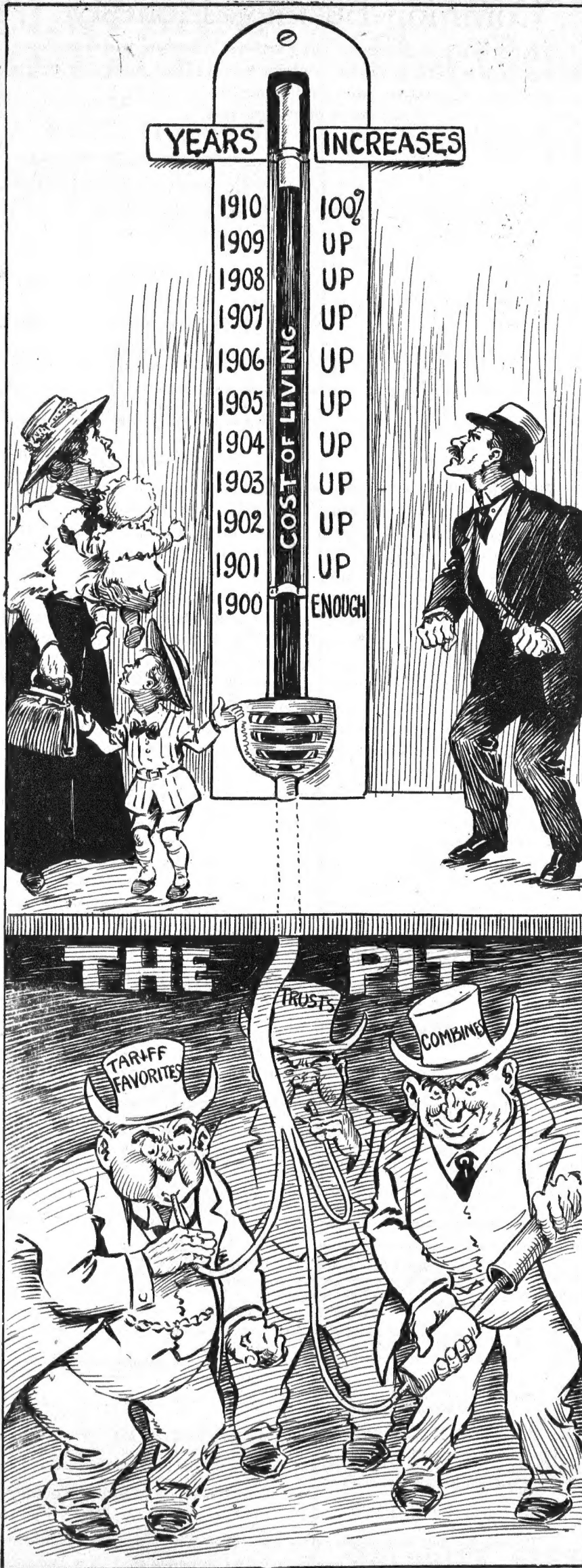
"The year has witnessed a marked increase in the attention paid by the farmers of the province to livestock production. It is gratifying that such should be the case, in view of the world-wide scarcity of certain classes of stock and the satisfactory prices that are now being paid for nearly all the products of animal husbandry. Recognizing the increasingly large part that stock raising and dairying must and should play in our agricultural development my government proposes to continue fostering these important branches of agriculture in every practicable manner.

"At the Dry Farming Congress, which ended one week ago at Tulsa, Oklahoma, our farmers, by their successful exhibits, further demonstrated that Saskatchewan soil has no equal for the production of grains.

Demand Public Resources

"A delegation of my ministers attended an interprovincial conference held at Ottawa on 27th, 28th and 29th ultimo. Important matters affecting the province were dealt with, of which a report will be duly submitted to you.

"Inasmuch as the federal prime minister had failed to implement his promise to call a conference in connection with the transfer of Saskatchewan's public resources, the occasion of the aforementioned visit to Ottawa was further made use of to bring the subject again to his attention, and a meeting was obtained at which were present the prime minister of Canada, the minister of interior and members of the governments of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. It is to be earnestly hoped that the settlement of the important questions of the transfer to the province of our natural resources may be expedited. Provincial activities in various directions are retarded and will continue to be discouraged as long as the subject remains in its present position,



THE MYSTERY SOLVED

(Reproduced, by special request, from The Guide of March 30, 1910)

amongst these being the prosecution of a policy for the development of northern Saskatchewan.

"Amongst the events of the year in Saskatchewan not the least notable was the assembling at Regina of the annual conference of the Canadian Public Health Association. Largely attended by a wide representation which counted among its members many leaders of public health, along hygienic lines, and dealing with problems of first importance to Canada, the conference was momentous and valuable. The selection of our capital as its meeting place was a distinct tribute to the advanced position which Saskatchewan has taken in policy relating to public health administration.

Nine New Judges

"Greater facilities for the administration of justice have been provided by the inauguration of the nine new judicial districts which were created about one year ago. Three of the additional judges required to carry on the work of these districts have already been appointed by the Dominion government, and it is expected that the remaining six will be appointed shortly.

"The formal dedication of the initial buildings of our provincial university and Agricultural college took place at the time of the annual convocation of May 1. Amongst others who assisted towards making the proceedings impressive and memorable were President Falconer, of Toronto university, and President McLean of Manitoba University.

"Commendable progress is being made in the construction of a number of important and urgently-needed public buildings, notably the hospital for the insane at Battleford, the Normal school at Regina, and the new Regina jail.

Co-operative Agricultural Credit

"The growing importance which the principle of co-operation is assuming in the economic life of our province has been demonstrated during the past year by the rapid expansion and increasing financial prosperity of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, by the success which has attended the first year's operation of the Hail Insurance act, and by the recommendations contained in the report of the agricultural credits commission. This commission, as you are aware was appointed in pursuance of a resolution passed at your last session. After having made an exhaustive study both at home and abroad of the subjects confided to them, the members of the commission submitted their report to my government a short time ago, this report is now being printed and a large number of copies will soon be ready for distribution. Meanwhile you have, no doubt, observed from the summary of the conclusions of the report which was published lately in the newspapers in the province, that in the opinion of the commission the solution of Saskatchewan's agricultural credits problem will be found in a further application of the principle of co-operation. The report will be laid before you in due course, and a measure dealing with the matters involved will be submitted for your consideration.

Municipal Expenditure

"The important question of municipal capital expenditure has also engaged the attention of your government since your last session. The expediency of creating a body vested with powers of a character similar to those exercised by the local government board in England in connection with the launching of municipal enterprises has received their very serious consideration. One of my ministers made it the object of special study in London. As a result of the government's activities in this direction, a measure will be submitted to you dealing with this most important matter.

"Other measures will be submitted to you, amongst them being bills amending the acts relating to education, drainage, hail insurance, municipal law and the civil service.

"The public accounts for the last fiscal year will be laid before you. The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1914-1915, prepared with due regard to economy and the efficiency of the public service, will also be placed before you.

"I commend the business of the session to your earnest consideration, and pray that in your labors you may have the blessing and guidance of Almighty God."

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 12th, 1913

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

The agricultural colleges of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the newly established Agricultural High Schools in Alberta, are now opening their doors to the farmers' sons and daughters, who desire to better fit themselves for their business in life, that of agriculture, and at the same time enable them to make farming a pleasanter and more profitable occupation. It is not so many years ago since the fathers and mothers on the farms viewed these institutions with distrust, and accused the colleges and schools of turning the young people away from agriculture. This and kindred accusations have all been exploded long ago. Time was when the boy who showed no genius or unusual ability was consigned to the farm while his cleverer brothers and sisters were sent to college, farming in those days being looked upon as a kind of hum-drum occupation and a means of livelihood for those who were no good for anything else. But "the old order has changed," science has revealed in farming possibilities never dreamed of, and we are beginning to realize that it takes a very high order of ability and education to bring out the full possibilities of the soil, and that agriculture is as great a science as astronomy, and that hitherto indifferent farmers have only been eking out a bare living from their farms simply because they did not know how to mix brains with the soil. The science of agriculture is fast becoming more appreciated, and is more and more regarded as a high and noble calling, a dignified profession. Luther Burbank says:

"The time will come when man will be able to do anything he wishes in the vegetable kingdom; he will be able to produce at will, any shade and color he chooses, and almost any flavor and any fruit; that the size of all fruits, grains, vegetables and flowers is just a matter of sufficient understanding, and that nature will give us almost anything, when we know enough to treat her intelligently, wisely and sympathetically."

The farmer's son at college will find himself face to face with an array of courses as intricate as those which face the medical or engineering student. He will have to work out the enigmas of science and physics and chemistry, he must know rotations and fertilizers, must spend time at the bench and forge, must be able to take the plow to pieces and repair the binder. He must know how to drive the tractor and fix the carburetor; he must know the points of live-stock and be able to judge them at a glance, and instantly detect any flaws and weak points. He must know the seeds, weeds, plants, insects, fungi, in fact he must learn in the short course of three or five years, more than the leading scientists of fifty years ago knew in a lifetime. If an agricultural student applies himself he will succeed. If he fails it is his own fault and not that of his college. The same remarks apply to his sister, who pursues a training in home economics. For those having a fairly good education and the gift of common sense, the agricultural colleges and schools of Western Canada will concentrate more into a few years than it took their fathers and grandfathers a lifetime to learn. The agricultural colleges will deliver the goods when they have the proper material to work upon.

ENEMIES OF THE GRAIN GROWERS

Last week, at the town of Holland, Man., in the centre of a very rich farming district, the Grain Growers' Illustrated Lantern Lecture was advertised to be held. It was suggested that the lecture be given in the school house, as it was not a profit making proposition. The editor of The Guide, who happened

to be in town that day, accompanied by the director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in charge of the lecture, called upon the chairman of the school board, who is a leading merchant, asking permission to use the school house. Mr. Merchant was not favorable to the proposition and volunteered the information that the Grain Growers' Association was a very selfish organization. "Why don't the Grain Growers go after reduced freight rates, instead of trying to break up every legitimate business," remarked Mr. Merchant. The Grain Growers' representatives expostulated mildly with him, and endeavored to disabuse Mr. Merchant's mind. His wife and son, however, came to his support, and all three simultaneously proceeded to deliver a severe indictment of the Grain Growers' organization in general. As a finishing touch, Mr. Merchant related a story which he, or somebody else, had concocted without foundation to the effect that "I remember years ago of a Farmers' Protective Organization in Winnipeg, the secretary of which skipped out with \$200,000 of the farmers' money. You fellows in Winnipeg are filching the money out of the farmers in the country, and I expect very soon the Grain Growers' organization will end up the same way as the Farmers' Protective Organization." The Grain Growers' representatives, naturally, made no further attempt to correct the viewpoint of Mr. Merchant, as it would have been easier to make water flow uphill. Enquiry, however, elicited the cause of Mr. Merchant's animosity to the Grain Growers. The local Grain Growers' Association had ordered a carload of apples from the Grain Growers' Grain Company, at a price never before heard of in Holland, and Mr. Merchant was sore because he was not getting any toll out of the farmers on this carload of apples. In return he is bitterly hostile to the Grain Growers' organization and opposing them at every turn. There are several other business men in Holland who are also attacking the Grain Growers, although not all, by any means, of the business men are quite so narrow minded. The same spirit is being stirred up in a great many of the smaller towns throughout Western Canada, which to a great extent is due to the action of the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association, which organization is fighting the spread of co-operation among the farmers.

Another characteristic attack on the Grain Growers was unearthed in the same town. A comfortable looking gentleman in the hotel proceeded to explain to the Grain Growers' representatives that the Grain Growers' Grain Company had never done anything to improve conditions for the Grain Growers in Manitoba. His story was something as follows: "I know a farmer living near town who shipped a car of wheat to Winnipeg and got 1 Northern, 1 per cent. dockage for it. The balance of his wheat from the same bin, 600 or 700 bushels, he hauled to the local Grain Growers' Grain Company elevator and got 1 Northern, but was docked 7 per cent. for dirt. I know this because I hauled some of the grain to the elevator myself, and this shows how much the Grain Growers' Grain Company is doing for the farmers."

The Grain Growers' representatives immediately proceeded to enquire and located the actual farmer in question, and the facts turned out to be that the farmer had shipped two carloads of wheat, both of them through the Grain Growers' Grain Company's local elevator, and they had gone to Winnipeg and got government grade and dockage in each case. The first carload went 1 Northern, 1 per cent. dockage, and the second carload,

2 Northern, 7 per cent. dockage, showing that the Grain Growers' Grain Company's elevator had nothing whatever to do with grade or dockage in either case, and, therefore, was entirely innocent of the charge being circulated by the Comfortable Gentleman.

Throughout Manitoba today there is being made a more vigorous and also more vicious onslaught upon the Grain Growers' Association, the Grain Growers' Guide and the Grain Growers' Grain Company than ever before in the history of the Grain Growers' organization. Absolute falsehoods are being circulated with the greatest of energy, and everything possible is being done to draw the farmers away from the support of their own organization. There is no doubt that this campaign is having a certain effect, and some farmers are allowing it to draw them away, while, of course, other farmers are being added to the Grain Growers' ranks every day. The local Grain Growers' Associations will have to become more active and push their organization harder if they are going to be able to stand up against the combined forces that are working against them. Some members of the Grain Growers' organization itself have simply used the Grain Growers' Grain Company to get a higher price for their grain out of some private company. This can frequently be done. But is it right? The farmer with a car to ship can very often get one-eighth or one-quarter of a cent. per bushel more for his wheat out of some private company or from some of the milling companies. These other concerns that are outbidding the Grain Growers' Grain Company have sources of profit that the Grain Growers' Grain Company does not have, and where they meet the competition of the Grain Growers' Grain Company they pay the farmers a higher price. But where they do not have to meet the competition of the Grain Growers' Grain Company they give the farmers a lower price and heavier dockage, very very frequently. Every farmer now certainly knows that no person is making any private profit out of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, but that every cent. of profit is used to improve conditions surrounding the grain trade and also in reducing the price which the farmers have to pay for their necessities of life. If the farmers will be led away from their own company by from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per car higher price, then they cannot expect their own company to make the progress that it should, and be as effective in improving conditions. The Old Country co-operators always were loyal to their own stores, regardless of the bait held out by private concerns, and the result is that they now have the greatest co-operative institution in the world. They buy their goods from their own stores cheaper than anywhere else, borrow money from their own concern cheaper than from any bank, and have become one of the greatest commercial organizations in Great Britain. If the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta hope to free themselves from present unjust conditions, they must certainly stand by their own Grain Growers' Associations, and The Grain Growers' Guide and their own Grain Companies.

FLEEING FROM FREE TRADE

The Toronto News devoted most of its editorial columns, in a recent issue, to a letter from a workingman to an English magazine. "A Cry of Woe" the News calls the article, and without question the recital of this worker's life story, and his struggle against poverty and unemployment, is extremely sad. But the News cannot resist winding up the editorial with a typical Protectionist preachment. "The

dreary story," it says, "casts a sad reflection on Free Trade Britain, and we begin to understand the steady flow of population to Canada and other Protectionist countries." The Guide believes that the ills of the British Isles go deeper than tariffs and are rooted in the land question. It is not because Canada is Protectionist that there is a steady influx from Britain, but because ours is a new and expanding country, with so much development work to be done, new areas to be occupied and new communities to be built up. Labor is in demand and wages are comparatively high in new countries. Are the workers of Britain not better off than those in Protectionist countries of Europe? If it is Free Trade they want to escape, why are the Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen not pouring into Germany and France? And if it is Free Trade that is driving them across the Atlantic, what is driving Germans, Italians, Russians and every race of Continental Europe into America? There is a screw loose somewhere in the News' logic. As for Britain, Free Trade continues to prove wonderfully satisfactory. Premier Asquith is on record as saying that the nation's adherence to Free Trade is due not to theories or shibboleths, but to the needs of British commerce, manufacturing and shipping as seen by practical men. The last six months' trade figures have smashed more records. Indeed this has become so habitual of late years that little interest is created. In the six months ending June, 1913, the imports of the United Kingdom were £378,760,000, as compared with £353,899,773 in the corresponding period of 1912, and £334,122,976 in the corresponding period of 1911. The exports were £257,000,000, as compared with £223,668,297 in the corresponding period of 1911. Between 1903 and 1912 the imports increased from £542,600,000 to £744,896,000, and the exports from £360,373,000 to £599,271,000.

How do other countries compare with this showing, in particular those Protectionist countries to which the News is everlastingly pointing for inspiration and example? Great Britain increased both her imports and exports three times as much as her nearest competitor during the four months of 1913 for which comparative figures are available. The increases in imports amounted to: In Great Britain, \$53,000,000; in Germany, \$17,900,000; in the United States, \$17,000,000; in France, \$14,500,000. In exports the increases were: Great Britain, \$91,300,000; France, \$29,000,000; Germany, \$26,800,000; United States, \$19,400,000. Yet the Toronto News had the hardihood to uphold the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's opposition to increasing the British preference by saying, "We cannot afford to assist the mother country to maintain the ruinous policy of Free Trade while other nations have high tariffs." That "ruinous" is a fine touch, worthy of Punch. England sticks to Free Trade, not because Cobden's theories sound well, but because Free Trade pays.

DIRECT LEGISLATION IN PRACTICE

In the discussion of any proposed reform which has not been given the test of experience, its advocates and its opponents are alike prone to exercise their imaginations in picturing the effects and results which are to be expected to follow upon its adoption. The question of Direct Legislation, which is very much to the front just now because of the popular vote will be taken in Saskatchewan on November 27, to decide whether or not the principle shall be adopted, provides a case in point. There are those who declare that Direct Legislation "won't work." They say that if the people have power to initiate legislation by petition to the legislature, all kinds of cranks will be bringing forward all kinds of foolish and impractical schemes and getting them adopted. It is said that legislation to be sound must be drawn up by experts such as are found in the legislatures, and that the people are too ignorant to decide what measures are good for them. Fortunately,

however, while there is no experience in Western Canada to indicate what results might be expected from Direct Legislation, we have several years' experience in the neighboring state of Oregon to aid us and to take the place of unrestrained imagination. On page 7 will be found an article entitled, "What is Direct Legislation?" written by W. G. Eggleston, of Portland, Ore. Mr. Eggleston, in that article, tells how Direct Legislation has worked and what it has accomplished in Oregon, where he has lived for several years and where he is well known as an advocate of progress and democracy. Mr. Eggleston shows that Direct Legislation has been used by the people of Oregon, not to promote the impractical schemes of cranks and faddists, but to secure good legislation which the people have demanded but which the legislature would not enact on its own initiative, and also to prevent the passage of legislation which would have been detrimental to the people's interests. With the aid of Direct Legislation, the people of Oregon have broken the power of the corrupt political machine, which formerly dominated state politics, they have given their cities and towns "Home Rule," they have adopted Woman Suffrage, they have passed an employers' liability act, they have provided for the dismissal of incompetent or dishonest public officials, and they have passed a number of other beneficial measures. We commend Mr. Eggleston's article to the careful study of our readers, and especially those residing in the province of Saskatchewan who will be called upon to pronounce upon the question at the polls on November 27.

THE TELEGRAM FOR FREE TRADE

Congratulations are due to the Winnipeg Telegram on a recent editorial under the heading "The Municipal Bonus Unsound." The Guide, on more than one occasion has pointed out the folly of cities which tax themselves to support manufacturers, and we are glad to find that for once The Telegram agrees with us. We hope that the editor of The Telegram will continue to use his reasoning faculties and apply his logic a little further. If he does we shall soon be reading Free Trade articles in our contemporary, instead of apologies for Protection. The Telegram says:

"Let us suppose, in a certain city, one man is engaged in making shoes, and another in making hats. Mr. Shoe has free water, free light, free power and no taxes. Mr. Hat has none of these favors. It is mathematically certain then, that the hat industry pays the tax bill of the shoe industry, and is weakened to precisely the same extent as the shoe industry is strengthened. The value of a steadfast gaze upon first principles is sometimes astonishing."

This is a sound argument—so sound, in fact, that we will adopt it without any change in reasoning and only a slight change in wording. Compare this with the above:

Let us suppose in a certain country, one man is engaged in making shoes and another in growing wheat for export. Mr. Shoe has the protection of a tariff which enables him to import his raw materials free of duty and to raise the price of his finished product by 35 per cent. Mr. Wheat must pay duty on all his raw materials, but the tariff does not raise the price of his product by one cent. It is mathematically certain, then, that the wheat industry pays tribute to the shoe industry and is weakened precisely to the same extent as the shoe industry is strengthened. The value of a steadfast gaze upon first principles is sometimes astonishing.

The Telegram further says:

"Far be it from The Telegram to decry public spirit, or to dampen the splendid optimism of the growing cities of the West. All that is meant is that the use of public money to put up glass houses, in order that we may establish the banana industry in our midst, is not practical municipal economics."

To which we would add:

Far be it from The Guide to decry public spirit or to dampen the splendid optimism of Canada. All that is meant is that the taxation of the people to raise the cost of living, to establish trusts and combines and to enable

the payment of dividends on watered stock is not practical national finance.

The Telegram frequently gets its economics badly twisted, nevertheless it often gets a glimmering of the truth, when it lays its partizan spectacles aside for awhile.

WEST DEMANDS PUBLIC DOMAIN

The promise made by Mr. Borden, prior to the last general election, that one of the first acts of his party on being placed in power would be to hand over to the Western Provinces the control of their natural resources, is causing the Premier considerable embarrassment. The press of the party opposed to the government of course takes care that Mr. Borden's promise is not forgotten, while the government newspapers frequently assure the public that the transfer will be made all in good time, and that there is no need of impatience. The "unkindest cut of all," however, occurred recently. When the Premiers of the three Western Provinces, Sir R. P. Roblin, Hon. Walter Scott, and Hon. A. L. Sifton, waited upon Mr. Borden, reminded him of his promise, and asked him to carry it out without further delay. What reply Mr. Borden gave has not been made public, but the action of the Provincial Premiers, representing both political parties, has brought the question to a stage where Premier Borden will be compelled to state his position publicly and definitely. There are many reasons why the public domain of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta should be handed over to the provinces. The fact that Mr. Borden, in his appeal to the people of the West for support, made a solemn promise that this should be done, is one very good reason. Another is that it would place the Prairie Provinces on an equality with other portions of the Dominion. The other provinces control their own public domain. In the Prairie Provinces all water-powers, timber, minerals, fish, and crown lands (except swamp lands in Manitoba) are the property of the whole Dominion, and are controlled and administered from Ottawa. Timber dues, mining royalties, fishing licence fees, and money received from the sale of lands go from the three Prairie Provinces to Ottawa, and belong as much to Ontario and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island as they do to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. If another Cobalt or a new Klondyke is discovered in Northern Manitoba, the mining royalties will go to the Dominion, and the mines will be subject to Dominion regulations, but the province will be called upon to build roads, preserve the public health and maintain law and order. This is not justice, and Premier Borden will find that it is not even good politics to make promises to the West and then neglect to carry them out.

The long tomato season and an abundant crop has caused the canneries to lower their prices 17½ cents per dozen cans. Will the consumers benefit? Not much. Reduced prices are seldom passed along to the consumers—nothing but increases. Under a proper system of co-operation consumers would profit by every reduction.

As the Grain Growers have always been opposed to monopoly, they have consistently stood against the monopoly of the franchise. In other words the organized farmers are strongly in favor of Woman Suffrage.

Sir Melvin Jones predicts that co-operation in agricultural credit and in purchasing will prove disastrous. Yes—to the Triple Alliance.

Fourteen million dollars from the public treasury in one year for military purposes. Ten million dollars in ten years for agriculture. Thus is agriculture encouraged.

What is Direct Legislation?

By W. G. Eggleston, of Portland, Ore.

The following article, which appeared in The Guide on January 1, 1913, is reproduced for the purpose of giving information to readers of The Guide who will be called upon to vote on Direct Legislation in the Saskatchewan Referendum on November 27, and in The Guide Referendum on December 3. It is one of the best short articles on Direct Legislation that has ever been published and comes from the pen of a well known authority on the subject.

Direct Legislation by the Initiative and Referendum is not a tool or machine for turning things upside down, but a political tool by which the people may turn their public business right side up. Where politicians rule we find public affairs in private hands; where the people rule we find public affairs in the hands of the people.

The adoption of the Initiative and Referendum is not an admission that representative government has failed, but an honest admission that misrepresentative government is a failure as far as the public welfare is concerned, and it indicates that the people are determined to have representative government. Direct Legislation is a method by which the people can represent themselves directly if they are betrayed, or if their interests are neglected by the men chosen to represent them.

It is not true in any sense that Direct Legislation abolishes the Legislature, nor is it a substitute for legislation by elective lawmakers. It does not interfere with any legitimate or constitutional function of the Legislature, nor does it substitute legislation by the "ignorant masses" for legislation by "experts." Mere election to a legislative body does not make a man an expert. Anyone who knows anything of legislative bodies knows that experts are very rare in legislatures.

Oregon Was a Corrupt State

Previous to 1902 Oregon was one of the very corrupt States in the United States. Legislation was largely controlled by corrupt political machines financed by public service corporations and holders of special privileges. Seldom did the voice of the people penetrate into the halls of legislation. The wishes of the people were ignored. To a large extent that condition has been changed by Direct Legislation. It is true that the legislature has not been made truly representative—and it probably will not be truly representative until the members are elected by proportional representation; but Direct Legislation has given the people a direct and powerful voice in the management of their public business; it has enabled them to veto unwise and vicious legislation and to enact needed laws when the legislature failed in its duty. Yet in no respect has the legislature been hampered in the discharge of its duty. It is significant that unfavorable criticisms of Direct Legislation and its effects in Oregon do not come from the people nor from men who are "experts" in legislation, but from reactionary newspapers, from the men who formerly had political influence and power because of their connection with the political machine, and from corporation lawyers who are no longer able to direct or control legislation. These forces for evil have done what they could to make Direct Legislation unpopular, to cripple it, to make it ineffective; and they have not hesitated to do all in their power to confuse issues and to deceive the people. That they have, as a rule, signally failed is proof that the people are neither blind nor ignorant and that the "composite citizen" takes an intelligent interest in his public business.

What have the people of Oregon done to show that they may trust themselves and be trusted to look after their legislative affairs when the legislature neglects its duty? One of the crying needs of the State was a method by which the people could be freed from machine rule in the nomination of can-

didates for public office. The political nominating convention was a mere tool in the hands of the political machine. The voters were not consulted in the matter of nominating candidates. Each of the two larger parties was controlled by a party machine, and these two machines were under the control of a big machine financed and controlled by public service corporations and holders of special privileges.

Power of Machines Broken

After the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum amendment, a direct primary nominations law was prepared by some legislative experts who were not members of the legislature and was taken to the legislature of 1903 with the request that it be passed. It was not given even courteous consideration. Then it was placed on the ballot by initiative petition, and the voters enacted it by a large majority. It has fairly stood the test of nine years. It was drawn by about a dozen of the ablest lawyers in Oregon, but the so-called

disposition on the part of the advocates of Direct Legislation to deprive the legislature of an opportunity to do the people's work.

In 1906 the provision of the State constitution permitting the legislature to call a constitutional convention without the consent of the people was amended, through the initiative, by prohibiting the legislature from calling such a convention without submitting the question to popular vote. The wisdom of that amendment was shown in 1909, when the legislature submitted to the voters the matter of calling a constitutional convention. The proposal was rejected by a substantial majority because there was no need for a constitutional convention and because there was reason to fear that a convention would draft a constitution without including Direct Legislation and "proclaim" it without permitting the people to vote on it. Moreover, it was shown that the cost of such a convention would be not less than \$250,000—a sum sufficient to more than pay all

permitting the election of members of the legislature by some method of proportional representation, but not specifying the method; the corrupt practices act, already mentioned, and an amendment requiring indictments to be made by grand jury. As showing the reactionary character of legislators—of "representatives" who do not represent the people—within less than four months after the voters had said, by ballot and by an almost two-to-one vote that they wanted the principle of proportional representation in their constitution, the legislature submitted an amendment to make proportional representation impossible. The voters rebuked that insolence by giving a good majority against the legislature's proposal.

Recall of Officials

The fact that the people of Oregon have the power to recall any public officer elected by them has been used in some quarters as an argument against Direct Legislation. It is claimed that

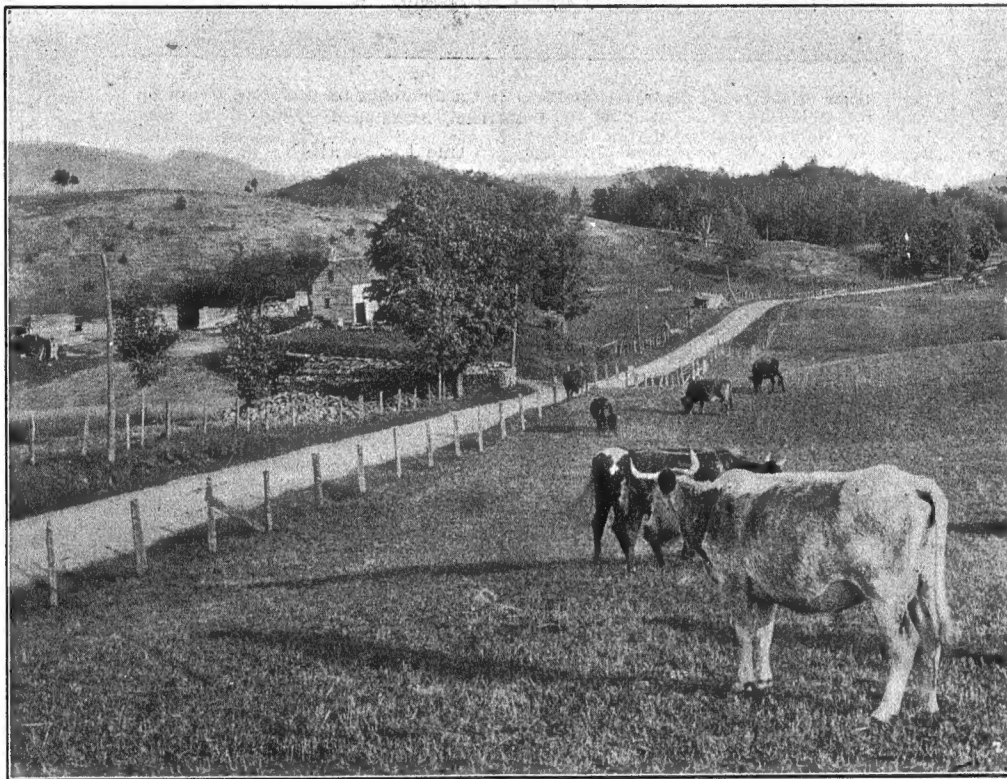
this is a dangerous power to place in the hands of the people, and that it will be abused. But, as has been said by a member of the Supreme Court of Oregon, no man who does his duty need fear the recall, and the public servant who does not do his duty should not be permitted to remain in office. In 1910 the number of measures submitted to popular vote in Oregon was 32. Of that number, 19 were on the ballot because the legislature was inefficient. Legislative efficiency would reduce the number of measures to probably not more than ten in two years. Of the 37 measures on the ballot in 1912, at least 25 were due to legislative inefficiency. In 1910 the legislature itself submitted six measures to the people, and five of the six were rejected. One law enacted by the legislature was held up by the referendum and rejected by a vote of 71,500 to 13,100—a vote which indicates that the legislature did not represent the people of Oregon when it enacted that law. In the same way, the votes on two of the measures approved by the voters in 1910 show that by its refusal to act on those measures the legislature did not represent the people. One was an employers' liability law. For several years the legislature had "jockeyed" with that matter, and after vain appeals for a fair law, the State Federation of Labor initiated a law based upon the principle, "immunity from injuries rather than damages."

The labor unions are not strong in Oregon, but that law was approved by a majority of 22,300, which was a rebuke to the legislature for its negligence. Again, in Oregon, as in other States, the courts and litigants were seriously hampered by legal technicalities that interfered with the administration of justice. Year after year the matter had been brought to the attention of the legislature, which neglected to act. To remedy the matter, an amendment was proposed permitting three-fourths of a jury to render a verdict in civil suits, simplifying appeals to the Supreme Court, and minimizing technicalities. The people adopted the amendment, and thus cut a bale of red tape.

People Are Careful

The fact that only nine of the 32 measures submitted to the people in 1910 were approved shows that the voters exercise care and discrimination in voting upon measures. I say this not

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A Dairy Farm in the Eastern Townships of Quebec

"experts" in the legislature refused to have anything to do with it. Its first effect was to paralyze the political machine. It is not perfect, but is a step to better things. It may be regarded as an intermediate step between the old rule of the political machine and a new order, which will come in the future, under which we shall have the short ballot and real majority elections by preferential voting in the case of an office to be filled by one person.

In 1905 the draft of the Oregon Corrupt Practices Act was taken to the legislature, which scornfully rejected it as the legislature of 1903 rejected the bill for the direct primary law; but it was placed on the ballot by initiative petition in 1906, and by their majority in favor of it the people said that the "experts" in the legislature had misrepresented them in refusing to consider it. The Corrupt Practices Act is based largely on the British and Canadian acts. It needs amending, and if the legislature refuses to make the needed amendments then the people will be asked to amend it. There is no

the expenses of Direct Legislation for twenty years. That alone is a sufficient answer to those who complain of the possible expense of Direct Legislation.

Home Rule for Towns and Cities

Another valuable amendment adopted in 1906 was the one giving cities and towns the power to amend their charters, or adopt new charters, without asking the consent of the legislature. That was an application of the principle of home rule, and it abolished the custom, long prevalent in Oregon, of making city charters the trading stock of political factions and machinists in the legislature. At the same election the people, extending the principle of people's power and home rule, applied the Initiative and Referendum to all local, special and municipal laws. That gave self-government to cities and towns in so far as local matters are concerned.

Five important initiative measures were adopted in 1908: the recall of public officials; the law instructing legislators to elect the people's choice to the United States Senate, an amendment

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the

Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

ALBERTA WINTER FAIR

The next Alberta Winter Fair, including the Provincial Fat Stock Show, Dairy and Poultry Shows, will be held at Victoria Park, Calgary, November 25 to 28. The prize list, which is now ready, may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, Calgary. In addition to the prize list of last year there has been added a dairy competition, a class for dual purpose cows, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Department of Natural Resources, through Dr. Rutherford, superintendent of the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry branch, have donated \$430, which amount has been added to the carload prizes.

The freight on sheep and swine will be paid by the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, and cattle are transported for the uniform fee of \$3 each.

TO ERADICATE COUCH GRASS

Couch grass, or to call it by another name it is sometimes known by, "sweet grass" or "Indian hay," is a very deep rooted native grass, sweetly aromatic, with the fragrant principle of the tonka bean and sweet clover.

Where this grass becomes firmly established, it crowds out any cultivated crop, and as it will thrive on any kind of soil, and is a rapid grower, it spreads very quickly over the cultivated lands, and, on account of its deep rooting tendencies, is a very difficult weed to suppress.

The Guide is indebted to H. L. Patmore, of the Patmore Nurseries, Brandon, for the following effective remedy to kill this weed:

"Plow the land infested with couch grass rather deeply in the fall, and again in the spring, and give it a third plowing, during the first week of June, then sow rather thickly with a mixture of barley and rape, and as soon as the rape is a good length above the ground, turn a bunch of hogs on to it to fatten."

The rape, with its wide leaves, closely growing, smothers the couch grass, and effectually exterminates it.

Mr. Patmore has applied this remedy effectually on his own land, and has recommended it to several farmers who have got equally good results from trying it out.

ALFALFA GROWING IN WESTERN CANADA

(Address at Canada Land and Apple Show, by J. D. McGregor, Brandon)

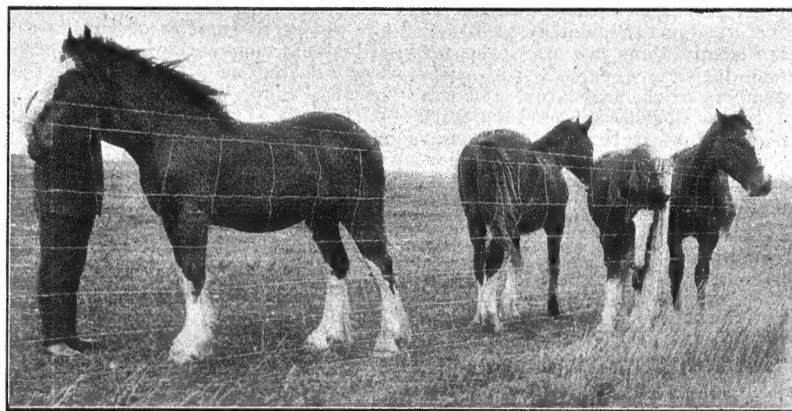
I have chosen the subject of alfalfa growing in Western Canada to speak to you here tonight for the very good reason that after 13 years' experience in growing this valuable forage plant I am convinced that alfalfa is going to play an important part in changing our present methods of continuous wheat growing into an intelligent system of crop rotation and stock growing. Alfalfa was first introduced to America from Chili into California, and for a great many years it was generally supposed that it could only be grown under irrigation and in a very hot climate. It was later discovered that alfalfa would thrive and produce large quantities of hay in almost any part of North America when soil conditions were right, irrespective of climatic conditions. It has also been found that alfalfa is the greatest drought resistant forage plant that we have in North America. During the recent drought that prevailed through the middle western states that completely ruined the corn crop, in some parts alfalfa was the only green thing in sight and produced a fair crop.

We do not know just how, but it is

nevertheless a fact, that the growing of legumes, especially alfalfa, restores the nitrogen to the land, and a crop of wheat following alfalfa will give as large a yield or larger than on new land.

New in Canada

Alfalfa growing in Western Canada is a new crop, and on account of the necessity of inoculating the soil with the alfalfa bacteria, it creates the impression that there is some mystery in the growing of this valuable forage plant. I have seeded to alfalfa during the last two years over three hundred acres, and have a satisfactory stand on all except



Some of the young Clydesdale stallions on the Dunrobin Stock Farms, owned by Hon. W. O. Sutherland, Saskatoon

five acres where the seed was blow out. There is no more difficulty in growing alfalfa successfully in Manitoba, soil conditions being right, than there is in growing a crop of wheat, oats or barley.

Alfalfa is a deep rooting plant, and it is not unusual to find the roots penetrating the ground six to eight or twelve feet, according to the nature of the subsoil, but should not be planted on land that the water table is less than six or eight feet from the surface. The roots are large, and in an old field are often larger than a man's wrist. Some plants have one large tap root, others two, from which smaller hairy feeding roots branch in all directions.

Gathers Moisture

This deep rooting habit of the alfalfa plant enables it to resist drought and gather moisture and plant food from a greater depth than any other of our

plant grown in America, and when we compare it with other plants we find that, pound for pound, alfalfa hay is about equal to wheat bran, and about twice the value of timothy hay. With timothy hay at \$10 per ton, clover hay would be worth \$14, alfalfa hay about \$20, wheat bran \$22, and shelled corn about \$20. Pound for pound the feeding value of barley is nearly equal to corn.

Take the yield of an acre of barley at 42 bushels to the acre, or one ton, at 40c per bushel, \$16.80; 1 acre of alfalfa, 2½ tons at \$20, \$50. Difference in favor of alfalfa of \$33.20 per acre.

One ton of alfalfa hay has the same feeding value as 60 bushels of oats. One acre of alfalfa hay equals 150 bushels of oats, or an acre of alfalfa has a feeding value equal to 3¾ acres of oats.

Seed in Western Canada

I have experimented in growing alfalfa seed in rows 3 feet apart in southern Alberta for several years, with the best possible results, having had a yield of over 300 pounds to the acre of seed of the highest quality on a 40-acre field in 1912.

We have also had a field of 5 acres sown in rows of 3 feet apart at Brandon, which is now three years old, but up to the present have not succeeded in producing a seed crop, the plants producing flowers during the whole season, but forming very little seed.

Suited to Alfalfa

In the United States they are doing

Farming without live stock is not a paying business, and only in a few favored districts can the farmer make a fair return on the money invested and the labor expended, and then it is only a matter of time when his land will refuse to yield sufficient to make it pay.

OLD COUNTRY SHORTHORN SALES

The importance of pedigree Shorthorn breeding as a branch of Scottish agriculture was shown at the great northern sales which were held at Aberdeen, a couple of weeks ago. During the three days over 400 head of cattle were disposed of in the open market, and they realized the remarkable total of fully \$155,000. Shorthorn breeding is a growing and prosperous business, and great enthusiasm was shown at the sales by a large and representative company of breeders from all parts of the country. Foreign and colonial buyers were present in large numbers, and helped the bidding considerably. For the first time in the history of the Collynie sales the bull calves were sold after having undergone the tuberculin test. The departure was the subject of general discussion. Of the seven Collynie bull calves which it was intimated failed to pass the tuberculin test, two only reached three figures. One was a "Princess Royal" April calf by "Knight of Collynie," which sold for \$1,470—a brother of this calf made \$2,940 at last year's sale—and a "Missie" May calf by "Max of Cluny," which was purchased for \$1,312. Both went to English herds. Three of the Uppermill bull calves did not pass. All the heifer calves passed.

The Collynie Sires

Collynie is the fountainhead of the present-day Scottish Shorthorn; and it is always an interesting study to note the records of the sires used at Collynie, so far as these can be tested by the monetary returns from the sale of the bull calves. Judged by this standard, at the head of the list stands Mr. Duthie's home-bred "Knight of Collynie," a red roan bull, whose sire, "Collynie Commodore," made the highest price at the sale of 1909. Next is a nice red bull, bred by Lady Cathcart, which Mr. Duthie purchased at Perth last year for \$2,415; and third is "Strowan Clarion," bred by Captain Graham Stirling, which was bought at Birmingham in 1911 for \$7,875. Eight calves by "Knight of Collynie" made an average of \$2,369; three by "Max of Cluny" averaged \$980; two by "Strowan Clarion," \$966; and seven by "Strathay Favorite" \$624. One of the features of the sales was the dispersion of the herd at Newton, where Shorthorns have been bred for past seventy-five years. The herd was famous for the high standard of its female stock, and particularly for its representatives of the noted "Clipper" family. Ten "Clippers" were sold on Wednesday for \$13,940. An analysis of the sale-list of the females brings out the following record of average prices for some of the leading families disposed of at Newton.

	No.	Average.
Clipper	10	\$1,347
Secret	2	1,326
Newton Jealousy	3	671
Nonpareils	4	958
Lavender	2	892
Augusta	3	814
Newton Molly	4	742
Countess	2	692
Butterfly	5	642
Princess Royal	3	456
Brawith Bud	4	351

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Alfalfa Hay on the Farm of J. D. McGregor, Brandon

forage plants. Alfalfa feeds largely on nitrogen which it gathers from the air by means of small nodules, which attach to the hairy roots.

The soils of Western Canada are very fertile and contain nearly all the minerals that go to make a large crop, but it would seem that continuous cropping to small grain, especially wheat, has exhausted the nitrogen and the humus, and the intense cultivation necessary to keep down weeds has led to blowing of soil and other troubles. There is no better weed destroyer than well cultivated fields seeded down with alfalfa.

Alfalfa is easily the greatest forage

everything possible to induce the farmers to undertake the cultivation of alfalfa in districts where alfalfa is not generally grown, and in some parts, particularly the south, it is an expensive operation to prepare the land so that they can grow alfalfa successfully, from 5 to 10 tons of ground limestone are required, in addition to large quantities of phosphate, potash, etc. This means a cost of from \$7 to \$15 per acre.

Manitoba Soil Ideal

Our soil seems perfectly suited for the growing of this plant, containing as it does large quantities of lime and the other minerals that suit alfalfa.

The Mail Bag

A CALL TO ARMS

The following letter has been addressed to the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Direct Legislation League of the province:

At a recent meeting of the executive members and district directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association the provincial secretary, Mr. Green, was instructed to issue to all local Grain Growers' Associations a call to arms in support of the Direct Legislation principle, which is to be submitted for ratification to the electors on November 27, 1913.

For a number of years at your annual convention you have asked for this legislation. At last the government has responded, and has put it up to you to show your strength by a test vote upon the measure. The next step is yours. If your local will choose a committee of say, five men who are tried and true to the principle involved, and who will work from now until the polls close on November 27, you will easily and surely carry your district, and you will have begun a work which will cause your lawmakers to sit up and take notice. The lesson will be valuable to them and to you, in that it will prove your power to control legislation.

It will not be a hard task to persuade electors to vote for the act submitted to them. Both political parties prior to election pledged support to it by official platform declaration. This takes it out of party politics.

A man who believes in the principle will vote for it.

A man who believes it is wrong should vote against it.

A man who has not thought it out will be willing to have you explain it to him.

Supplies of literature may be obtained promptly upon application to our secretary at the above address.

We beg to call your attention to our appeal for financial support, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. Yours truly,

The Direct Legislation League
of Saskatchewan

Per C. A. Brothers, Secretary.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Nov. 3.

PULLMAN CAR CROP EXPERTS

Editor, Guide:—I wish to endorse every word of the letter in The Guide Mail Bag, October 8, written by Mr. Bailey, of Tyner, Sask., re false reports of crops being handed out by the Pullman Car "Crop Experts" that tour this Western country each summer. Perhaps they are not aware how much they injure the farmer by their reports of "bumper crops," "prosperity for the farmers," and so on ad nauseum. If they were to tour the country now and give us the low yields as well as the high ones, it would be found that the former were very much in the majority. It is not what a crop looks like from an automobile, but how it turns out at the grain spout that counts. Take, for instance, this country around here, which at present is mainly given over to flax growing. This is how we are faring: Fields that looked good for 15 to 20 bushels are ranging from 5 to 10, and only in rare instances do we hear of 15 bushels to the acre. You hear farmers saying that they would have been better off to have been hailed out, then they would have got \$5.00 per acre for the small outlay of 4 cents per acre, (good hail insurance) whereas now they have had the expense of cutting, the trouble and worry of getting a machine to thresh them out, and now only getting the yields afore mentioned, and prices at local elevator ranging from 93 cents or thereabouts. Deduct from that 25 cents a bushel for threshing, which is the charge all around here, (with cook car) and where does a man get off at with a yield of from 5 to 10 bushels? That's not counting the feed for teams, etc. Even if a man has enough flax to load a car, he cannot get a car; even the elevator men are having hard times to get cars. Can you wonder at the farmers feeling sore at these high salaried gentlemen who are handing out reports of no shortage of cars? You never read reports in the papers of any old "hayseed" when he visits the city, handing out "hot air" about how prosperous the merchants are looking, etc.

He would be thought crazy if he did. He has sense enough to understand that farming is his line and storekeeping is the other fellow's, but these arm-chair experts seem to get light headed when they leave the city for a train ride through the waving fields of grain. They feel so exuberant and at peace with all men after a visit to the dining car and with a ten-cent cigar in their mouths that it is no wonder they feel like chirping about the prosperity of the farmers. They do not know that those self-same prosperous farmers may be cogitating with themselves as to whether they can stand the price of a new pair of overalls or whether to get another patch put on the old ones. But amid all these troubles, it is nice to know that we are not forgotten by our very cheerful friends, the implement and lumber men. They are very pleased to give us a reminder to meet our notes at maturity and possibly, if we are very good, they will give us a pretty calendar at the end of the year.

JOHN A. WEBB.

Fairmount, Sask.

SIR LYMAN'S INTERVIEW

Editor, Guide:—I am glad your paper so persistently advocates Free Trade. I don't think any man can prove that Pro-

the farmers will have to stand together yet more, for their voice in the affairs of the country is as yet a feeble one. The farmer is a free trader in his own business, which has risks greater than any other enterprise, so why can't we have free trade all over the Dominion?

H. B. O'BRIEN.

Regina, Sask.

GET AFTER THE M.L.A.'s.

Editor, Guide:—At this time of the year money appears to be more plentiful, but any person familiar with conditions in the West knows that thousands of farmers are tied down by mortgages and payments to be made on land, which prevent them from branching out in various ways as they would like. Now, if they were able to secure money from the government to pay off these obligations, say at 6 per cent. and on a long term of years, it would give them more spare money for buildings and stock-raising.

I think it would be a good idea for all the Associations in Saskatchewan to take up this subject as soon as the rush of work is over and forward resolutions to the local member and to Premier Scott, and thus give the House an idea what they require, and perhaps we would be able to get our members to give us

held in the binding grasp of speculator and open it up for homesteading.

Either of the above suggestions, if undertaken, might possibly, in time, add more to our nation's real prosperity, and shall I say happiness, and the profits thus accruing to further help the building up of a well-rounded Dominion. Or you might further subsidize Bill and Dan, the C.P.R. or G.T.P. so that they, feeling grateful for such a tangible acknowledgment of their unselfish, "nation-building efforts," would voluntarily lower our freight rates to the Lake by one-half, thus minimizing some of the heavy expense to which we are exposed in the marketing of our produce; or you might give it to the International Harvester Company so that they would thereby be enabled to reduce their retail prices by one-half for a year or two at least; for, be it known to you that many of these corporations, after they have filched a good surplus from us, put it into a loan company's hands so that when we get behind they may loan it to us back again and in time become possessed of the homestead which you gave us, along with any other incidental chattels, etc., which we have gathered round us, or by the more direct route of securing a first mortgage.

Please give the above suggestions your "earliest and most earnest consideration" and oblige,

Yours fraternally,

FRED D. PUFFER.

Audrey, Sask., Oct. 13.

P.S.—If you do take action in this matter, please keep it as much as possible from the knowledge of that nasty, prying public, The People.

F.D.P.

WANTS PREPARATORY MEETING

Editor, Guide:—The shareholders of Sifton Local No. 61 Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company passed a resolution at our meeting on 18th October, which was called to elect a delegate to the annual meeting of the company at Regina on November 19, to the following effect:—

We, the shareholders of Local No. 61 of Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, desire that a preparatory business meeting be held prior to the annual meeting to enable the delegates to discuss the business of the company and prepare resolutions for the annual meeting.

We should be pleased, Mr. Editor, if you could find room in The Guide to inform others in Saskatchewan before the meeting on November 19 so that they will be in readiness when the resolution is put forward by me, the delegate for Sifton.

W. H. CARTER.

Sifton, Sask.

THE SURTAX PROPOSALS

Editor, Guide:—Those voting in favor of question 5 in your referendum, of placing a surtax of \$25 per quarter section on all vacant land, will do so presumably on the theory that the withholding of land from use is not in the best interests of the country. But I suppose by stringing a wire around the land and occupying it with a few head of stock, or by putting a renter upon the land, the country will be greatly benefited. Under question 6 we are to suppose that the holding of large tracts of land is a thing to be discouraged. But if a man holds a section in his own name, and several sections by proxy, the arrangement will be much more satisfactory.

It does not appear to me that the remedy proposed either under 5 or 6 reaches the sore spot. Would it not be much better to exempt from taxes the landowner on three-fourths the value of the land upon which he has continuously resided during the year prior to the day of assessment to the extent of not more than one quarter section. This plan would be rewarding in a direct manner the ones who are responsible for the increase in rural land values—the small land holder, cultivating his own fields.

THOS. C. ARRETT.

Red Willow, Alta.

THE REFERENDUM

Editor, Guide:—You ask for letters criticizing either favorably or the reverse the eleven questions on which you propose to take a Referendum of The

Continued on Page 19

THE CANADIAN LAWYER

or

HOW THE FARMER CAN KEEP OUT OF LAW SUITS

"The Canadian Lawyer," is the name of a book that will protect farmers against the sharp practice of lawyers, agents, or any person else who might like to get a farmer into a tight place.

This book is just what the farmers of Western Canada have been looking for for some time. It gives the most important provisions of the laws of Canada and especially of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The information is given in simple, everyday language, so that farmers will be able to do a great deal of their own business strictly in accordance with the law, without engaging the service of a lawyer and paying him from \$5 to \$10 each time for a little bit of ordinary advice. Every farmer loses a lot of time and more or less money during the course of his career, because he is usually unacquainted with his legal rights and the proper method of redress. Half of the law-suits before the courts are brought about because some person was ignorant of a

simple fact of law which he should have known. In addition to this most valuable information on the various laws, this book also gives definite information and simple but correct forms for the preparation of all kinds of legal documents that a farmer would ever have occasion to use. Chattel mortgages and bills of sale are explained fully—how to make them, the law in regard to them, and when to use them. Similar information is given on checks, lien notes, land mortgages, promissory notes, receipts and wills. This book also instructs farmers on exemption from seizure of debts; the law in regard to line fences; the law in regard to naturalization; the law of partnership; how to have inventions patented and protected; the use and form of powers of attorney; the law in regard to the succession duties; how to prepare land transfers under the Torrens system, which is used in Western Canada; the law in regard to trust and trustees, and everything else that a farmer would require to study. 453 pages. \$2.10.

some measure of relief before another year is gone. I hope the Associations will give this a trial.

BRUTUS.

AN OPEN LETTER

Messrs. Borden, Laurier, Meighen and Turrieff
Ottawa, Canada

Gentlemen:—Please accept the following few unpretentious suggestions from a humble rural scribe, who also has the welfare of his native land at heart, being likewise of a kindred spirit and very solicitous, especially for the agriculturist. Also, I feel in addressing your company that I find an earnest and attentive audience.

Seeing you are so philanthropic, generous and kind, except for a slight military and naval tendency, and very considerate, especially of Bill and Dan, the Manufacturers' Association, the banking monopoly and the C.P.R., it occurred to me, seeing you have still a "surplus" of \$35,000,000 to "blow," and seeing it cannot just now be spent for the holy and divine purpose for which it was intended, that you might revert it to some useful cause by loaning it to our class at 5 per cent. to help to pay off a lot of mortgages at a much higher rate of interest, or, as an alternative, buy up a lot of this land now

tection is better for a country than Free Trade. Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, speaking to a reporter of The Leader the other day, apparently thought he could. The impression he gives us however is that he is heart and soul with his own class, although he does not care to show it. He says that agricultural implements can be bought more cheaply in Canada than in Europe, South Africa and Australia. I never bought implements in those countries, so I can't say, but I have heard a Massey-Harris binder costs less in England than in Canada.

Sir Lyman says home competition does more to reduce prices than Free Trade could. Home competition takes care not to go far enough to reduce prices. Why should it, and lose the benefit of Protection? Sir Melvin had no faith nor confidence in any of the recent measures proposed to help the farmers. He thought they could stand the strain; the country was prosperous. However, the strain is harder on the individual than on the country. Sir Melvin thinks in big business all the time. It is unfortunate that the supply of implements so necessary for farming should be controlled by capitalists of his stamp. It is abundantly clear that

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

GOOD READING MATTER FOR WINTER EVENINGS

Three times in the past week I have been asked for information concerning reading matter, and I know of few things that it gives me more pleasure to supply.

Pansy is desirous of taking up a definite course of reading which will be broadening to herself as an individual and also increase her usefulness as a wife and mother. In the personal letter I sent her I promised to publish in this issue of The Guide a list of books I could recommend.

I had thought that if a sufficient number of women were interested we might get and read these books together one by one and discuss them in the page.

To answer this question adequately I will be obliged to republish part of the list that I printed in connection with the Women's Club number.

We are going to assume that the women who read this list are progressive and anxious to keep abreast of the times in every particular.

On the woman question, which is agitating the whole world just now, Olive Schreiner has written a splendid book, "Woman and Labor," which The Guide sells at \$1.25 a copy. There is also John Stuart Mill's famous book, "The Subjection of Women," sold by The Guide for 65c a copy. It is such a masterly treatment of woman's relation to society as might have been expected from that great student of Political Economy.

On the tariff question, I would recommend "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt, price \$1.25 at The Guide. Also "Protection or Free Trade," by Henry George, 20c. And I would like to say right here that there is no reason why the feminine brain should not comprehend the true inwardness of the tariff equally as well as the masculine. On the land question Henry George's book, "The Land Question," price 35c., and the "Disease of Charity," by Bolton Hall, 5c. a copy. On War and Peace, Christopher West's famous book, "Canada and Sea Power," price \$1.00. For mothers there is a new and wonderful book called "The Montessori Method," written by the famous woman doctor, who has established a new system of play study by which she caused defective pupils to do better in their examination than normal children. Much that she has to say will not be practical for the busy farm mother, but part of it will prove invaluable. Price \$2.05. Two good magazines for mothers are: The Mothers' Magazine, \$1.40 per year, and American Motherhood, \$1.25.

The following books have been recommended by the instructor in domestic science of the Kelvin Institute:

Household Science Series—Art of Right Living, Ellen H. Richards, 60c; First Lessons in Food and Diet, Ellen H. Richards, 35c; Good Luncheons for Rural Schools, 15c; House Sanitation, Marion Talbot (paper binding), 60c; Home Economics, Maria Parloa, \$1.60; Principles of Home Decoration, Candace Wheeler, \$1.90.

Any of the above books will be supplied by The Guide at the prices quoted.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WANTS TO BROADEN HER LIFE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was much pleased with your editorial in "The Country Homemakers" page of October 1, in reply to Wolf Willow's letter. Letters such as she wrote do a great deal of good, I think, as they bring out arguments for the suffrage movement for women which we otherwise would not know.

Personally, I am greatly in favor of women voting, and have a petition form which I hope to see filled. It often seems to me that my life is dreadfully

narrow and that I am not helping one bit to bring about any of the much-needed reforms being urged upon the people today, but I am greatly interested and would like to help if I knew how.

Last spring I tried to start a women Grain Growers' club, but there were only six of us present, so we could not organize, though they all seemed in favor of doing something in that line. Then, of course, the busy season came on and there has been no time so far, to do anything. There is no club of any kind in this neighborhood and I think if the right woman would take hold of the idea that the women would gladly join with her in making it a success.

In the first place, so far as I am concerned, I do not think I am the right woman, and secondly, I have two girls to care for, under three years of age, and there will be additional care before the eldest is three.

I wonder, Miss Beynon, if you could publish in The Grain Growers' Guide a list of books which would be beneficial for a woman to read who is anxious to bring her children up in every way to the very best of her knowledge. I read a good deal, but it does not benefit me the way a systematic course would, and I am at a loss to know what books to buy. History, biography, household science, child training, etc., are all interesting, but I would like to read so as to derive the most benefit and thereby benefit my family. If you cannot do this through the page, I will gladly forward a stamped envelope, if you will oblige me. If I am asking too much please don't be afraid to say so, Miss

passions, and his arrogance." What has Wolf Willow said to be so insulted? And do you honestly believe that a beautiful and attractive woman only appeals to the basest part of man's nature? I would not like to be in the place of a man expressing such an opinion at a woman's meeting.

It used to be one of the strongest arguments of the suffragists that most famous men had become great through the love and influence of a woman. Also the love and admiration of a man for a woman is the theme of much of the greatest literature in the world, and has also been the inspiration for countless deeds of nobleness and unselfishness, bringing into play the higher qualities of man.

Also a woman does not have to wheedle, or coax, or scheme, or look pretty to get from her husband what she has honestly earned." It is true she does in some cases. It is also true that she murders her husband in some cases. In your letter the typical hardened ruffian is spoken of as the typical man.

Again you speak of "the woman whose thoughts are filled day in and day out with petty gossip and selfish ambitions, bounded by the four walls of her home," as if that was the woman who was opposed to woman's suffrage. Is that a fair judgment to pass on all women who lived before the suffrage movement started, or who live now without taking part in it? Neither can one believe women in general to be so indifferent to suffering outside their own families, for the lives of too many

homes where the man rules, and he loses respect in the community, while she gains none.

BADGER WILLOW.

Facts are stubborn things, and the fact remains that the women of Massachusetts pled and petitioned for 55 years to get an equal guardianship law passed, and that the women of Colorado got this law passed in one year after they acquired the ballot.

Theoretically men would rush to the righting of women's wrongs, if they knew of them, but in practice they continue to wrangle over the tariff and the naval bill, and they always say, "There are so many important things before parliament now that the women ought to be more considerate and not press their claims." The same shoe has to pinch a good many thousand feet before their owners will act in union, and the man doesn't happen to be wearing the woman's shoe.

F. M. B.

SUFFRAGE ONLY A WEAPON

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am very glad to see you take up the cause of women's rights with so much ardor. The women of Canada need educating and more active workers to interest the people.

I should like to know if the Alberta Grain Growers' Associations could not get out the franchise petitions, too.

I do not think that the majority of the women want it for political reasons, but because they, as individual adults, demand the rights that are theirs.

Too many Canadians, both men and women, are of the conservative class,

which, in the words of Bernard Shaw, say: "I'm against giving the vote to women because I'm not accustomed to it, and therefore am able to see with an unprejudiced eye what infernal nonsense it is." Here is what Dr. Stephen S. Wise, of New York, says: I do not conceive that equal suffrage is to be the ultimate trophy for womankind. It is to be no more than a tool through which women can in citizenship express themselves, and, in part, realize their lives. Suffrage is not a gateway to any celestial paradise for women. It may be the doorway to earthly opportunity. "Citizenship is not to be the end of the woman movement. The vote is nothing more than a symbol, one of the agencies through which woman demands that she be permitted to express herself. The woman's movement rests upon the cardinal truth that inasmuch as life is a sacred thing and personality inviolable, woman ought to be as free as is man to determine the content of life for herself. Woman must not have life marked out for her by custom, convention, or expediency. She must be a truly free, self-determining being."

The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, is a splendid paper on Woman Suffrage.

Ellen Rey writes some good things on the woman movement.

I want to say to "Mere Man," who writes in the October 1 issue, that there are a good many narrow-minded men like him. Perhaps if he was not so self-satisfied he could learn a few things. As for the woman anti-suffragist, she is an enemy to the welfare of her own sex, if she only knew it.

MRS. H. H. WALDRON.

JACK AND JILL

Jack and Jill have equal will,
And equal strength and mind,
But when it comes to equal rights,
Poor Jill trails far behind.

—From Woman's Journal.

CONCERNING WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have just received The Guide and I have read the letter from "A Lover of Womanly

Continued on Page 22



"WOMAN IS NOT FIT FOR THE BALLOT"

(From Life)

Beynon. Wishing your departments every success, I will sign as before,

PANSY.

IN SUPPORT OF WOLF WILLOW

Dear Miss Beynon:—All must admire your generosity in publishing the letter signed "A Mere Man," for his rudeness might well cause him to be ruled out of order, and his letter is likely to have the opposite effect to what he intended.

Your treatment of Wolf Willow, though, is not so generous, and I have no doubt she would fail to recognize her opinions, as quoted by you. You write of "Wolf Willow's idea that woman is a mere adjunct of man," but after reading her letter carefully I fail to find such an idea either stated or implied. Next you say, "The theory that a woman should appeal to a man through her basest qualities—her vanity, her weakness for which a more honest word is incompetence, her mental dependence, which is either ignorance or stupidity, revolts me, more especially as these attributes appeal to the basest side of man's nature—his vanity, his sexual

women are in direct contradiction to such a conclusion.

Like Wolf Willow, I was, for a long time, undecided as to the suffrage, and have now decided against it so far as my vote is concerned. The injustice of the laws to women, as shown up by you, was one of the chief influences that caused my indecision. If you were to circulate a petition to have such laws altered, no doubt every man worth anything would sign it, provided it did not go to the other extreme. So that the needed reforms would be brought about in that way much sooner than by trying for woman suffrage.

Your suffrage correspondents seem to be for the most part women who think it proper to abuse their husbands in a public paper until they have aroused the contempt of other women as well as men against themselves. What would be thought of a man who did so?

In spite of the many evils that still exist it is generally believed that the world is improving and its laws, and it is the voters (the men) who make and alter laws.

In homes where the woman rules we find the man treated at least no better than the woman is in the majority of

Grain Growers Illustrated Lantern Lecture

During the winter, commencing on the 29th of October, two prominent members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association will tour Manitoba, giving lectures at various points, illustrated by colored lantern views. These lectures will be intensely interesting to every Western farmer who believes in freedom and the square deal, and will be descriptive of the rise and growth of the Grain Growers' association and The Guide. These lectures will also show that the many improvements which the men on the land now enjoy were secured and brought about by the farmers themselves, through their organizations, and that further improvements and reforms, which are very much needed, will be secured in the same way.

At considerable expense the men have

been equipped with the finest lantern obtainable for this work, also a large number of slides which will be well worth seeing. Here are some of the more important of these:

Two dozen colored cartoons, giving a political history of the times, from an independent standpoint.

Views of the co-operative movement in the Old Country, showing how the people in England and Scotland are reducing the cost of living by co-operation and dispensing with the middleman.

Photographs of the terminal elevator at Fort William, operated by the Grain Growers' Grain Company; the timber limit belonging to the Company in British Columbia; the home of the Grain Growers' Guide, and many others too numerous to mention.

MEETINGS YET TO BE HELD

Carroll	Nov. 13
Souris	Nov. 17
Hartney	Nov. 18 and 19
Lauder	Nov. 20
Napinka	Nov. 21
Melita	Nov. 22
Medora	Nov. 25
Deloraine	Nov. 26 and 27
Whitewater	Nov. 28
Boissevain	Nov. 29-Dec. 1
Ninga	Dec. 2
Killarney	Dec. 3 and 4
Holmfild	Dec. 5

Cartwright	Dec. 6
Mather	Dec. 8
Clearwater	Dec. 9
Crystal City	Dec. 10
Pilot Mound	Dec. 11
Snowflake	Dec. 12
Manitou	Dec. 13 and 15
Darlingford	Dec. 16
Thornhill	Dec. 17
Morden	Dec. 18
Plum Coulee	Dec. 19
Morris	Dec. 20

Lantern Lecture Tour Notes

Culross Enthused

On the 31st October the Grain Growers of Culross held a great gathering, about seventy-five farmers attending the meeting to hear what Messrs. Avison and Meneer had to say. H. Graham, secretary of the Association, made a splendid chairman and everything went off smoothly, the various cartoons and illustrations thrown on the screen being very much enjoyed by the audience.

Elm Creek Grain Growers Enjoy Lecture
T. E. Halford, secretary Elm Creek G.G.A., writes:—

"The lecture at this point was fairly well attended considering the busy time of year, and was very enthusiastically received by those present. The lecturers are equipped with a first-class lantern and a particularly good selection of educative slides. One striking slide of the elevator man falling off the teeter caused considerable laughter, its significance being fully appreciated. The two gentlemen in charge of the lecture are well selected and promise to make good. They not only possess knowledge of the achievements of the Grain Growers' Association, but are capable of imparting such knowledge to others. Give them the welcome hand, fellow partners, and thus assist in the betterment of our moral and social life."

St. Claude Grain Growers Interested

On November 3, in the local hall, about fifty farmers heard the lecture. Messrs. Avison and Meneer were again in great form and the different cartoons and pictures thrown on the screen were greatly appreciated and enjoyed. The farmers of this district are mostly French and are greatly interested in the doings and achievements of the Grain Growers. These people are anxious to learn more about the cause of the organized farmers, but are naturally somewhat handicapped on account of The Guide not being printed in their own language. The success of the meeting was due to the efforts of Wm. Grainger, who is doing noble work for the cause.

Well Received at Rathwell
Seventy-five farmers at this point

turned out to hear striking speeches by R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, and W. B. Meneer, of St. Louis, on November 5, in the local hall. J. Hannah introduced the speakers and great interest was taken in all the proceedings. The lecturers outlined the tremendous influence the railroads, manufacturers and bankers wielded over the government of this country and showed that the best way to obtain a square deal was to rally to the standard and support the Association and the paper that was fighting the battles of the farmers.

Splendid Show at Treherne

A gathering of some 175 farmers and citizens assembled in the local hall to listen to the addresses of Messrs. Avison and Meneer on the many injustices under which the farmers of the West are now laboring, owing to the tremendous influence which the Big Interests wield over the governments of this country. G. H. Hazlewood acted as chairman and the meeting was very enthusiastic. Owing to the fact that a large number of the farmers were busy plowing the attendance was not so large as expected. The audience, however, thoroughly appreciated the many fine illustrations thrown on the screen and greeted the striking and unique cartoons shown with great gusto.

DUGALD BRANCH RE-ORGANIZED

C. E. MacKenzie, secretary of the Springfield branch, together with Mr. Patterson, went to Dugald to re-organize the branch there and met with great success. There were about thirty present and Mr. Patterson gave a very interesting address on what the Grain Growers' Associations were doing and what they aim to do. Seventeen joined that night and a large number promised to join later. The officers are very enthusiastic and there is every reason to believe that the branch will prosper.

The following officers were elected:—
President, R. B. Wilson; vice-president, W. J. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Percy; directors, R. Andrews, R. Reid, Thos. Cairns, T. D. Pringle, J. Holmes and H. Hathwell.

WARSHIPS belong to the dark ages. This is the day of civilization. Read "Canada and Sea Power," by Christopher West, and you will then understand how Canada can aid to bring about a better understanding between nations. Canada needs no navy and it would be useless to expend millions for such a purpose. Publishers' price for this book \$1.00. Our price, postpaid, .50 cents

Ask for our complete catalog of progressive and agricultural books. It's free.

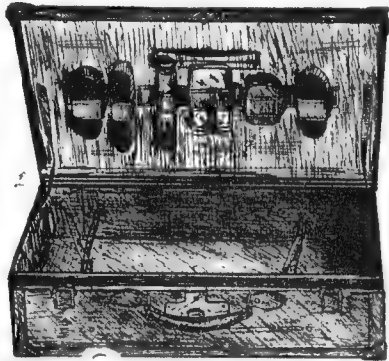
BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Don't Buy Any Xmas Gifts Until You Have Our Lists!

Our lists of specially selected bargains will help you to solve the problem of Xmas gift giving. We have made a regular study of Xmas presents and we know just how hard it generally is to choose just what is right and appropriate. Besides having lists prepared we have a

Special Delivery Plan

which will help you and prevent disappointment. Select from our lists what presents you would like to send away; give us the name and



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This is the most popular and lowest priced fitted suit case on the market and we are selling large numbers. Smooth grain cowhide, moire lined, English ring handle; good lock and catches. Fittings—ebony. Everything needed for the dressing table.
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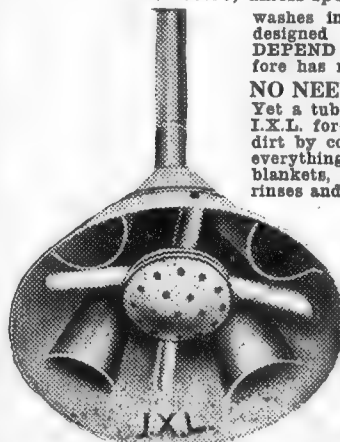
OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE for 1914 will be issued during the early part of January. This will be as comprehensive as possible, giving full Cultural Directions for Seeds, Plants, etc. We desire to produce the best Seed Catalogue issued in Canada and as we have considerably improved on former editions we fully expect to attain this standard. Your name will be placed on our mailing list free on request.

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Return this Coupon and \$1.50 to THE DOMINION UTILITIES MFG. CO. Ltd., 482½ Main St., Winnipeg, and we will send you a sample I.X.L. Vacuum Washer, all charges prepaid. Agents Wanted.

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Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan
 Grain Growers' Association

Enclosed please find money order for \$14.00, being membership fees due Central for 28 more members, making total of 52. I expect a few more yet, as some are in arrears and are waiting for their wheat to get away. Am calling next meeting for October 11, when we hope to make arrangements for co-operative buying and to discuss accumulated correspondence. I find it hard to get a good turn out in town, but having visited some of the outlying locals, am satisfied that the movement for better conditions is by no means dead nor sleeping, but we want education. What about the uniform program of study that the Dominion Council of Agriculture were to formulate? Is it going to materialize? Wheat here is 90 cents for 1 Nor. Cars coming in fairly well, but price is too low. Fall ploughing will make seeding easier next spring; generally too little done in this district.

A. T. R. DANIEL,
 Sec'y Bethune Local.

Well Done

I have pleasure in returning to you the "Votes for Women" petition form with 49 signatures attached. Our ladies inform us that if it were not for the difficulty of getting around, they could have secured many more signatures. I also enclose the sum of \$1.50, membership fees for three new members. We have dropped several meetings during harvest and threshing, but now that threshing is about wound up, we are looking forward to good attendance again.

HERBERT H. HATLEY,
 Sec'y Horfield G.G.A.

Woman's Ways

The bravest battle that ever was fought,
 Shall I tell you where and when?
 On the maps of the world you'll find it not;
 'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

It was not with cannon or battle shot,
 With sword or nobler pen!
 Nay, not with eloquent words or thought,
 From mouth of wonderful men!

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
 Of woman that would not yield,
 But bravely, silently bore her part—
 Lo! there is the battle field.

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,
 No banner to gleam and wave!
 But oh! these battles! they last so long—
 From babyhood to the grave.

**From Our Grain Exchange
 Correspondent**

Your favor of the 16th inst. duly received and two copies of the Sample Market pamphlet, for which I thank you. I have read the pamphlet over once and I think all of it is to my mind; and I can see a great deal of the first few pages is very clear and convincing against mixing, as it relates to the value of our contract grades in the judgment of Old Country buyers, but one reading over is not enough; it needs to be studied to get it all fixed in one's mind. If there is to be no mixing of the product which is to have official stamp as to grade, then there is no use in a sample market, no profit to the farmer in it, independent to the damage it would bring in congestion and confusion in transportation. The principle to be upheld clear and high is "export the 1 Nor. in its average run of grade as it comes from the country and let all other grades find their value as compared with 1 Nor." My idea is, make 1 Nor. the "standard" and make it as high as the natural average of the crop will allow, and then have the farmers' aim and effort lie in the direction of coming up to the standard as near as possible, instead of tempting him to laxness in effort by allowing him to think that the competition in sample market will get him the utmost value of his grain, whatever kind of sample he may produce. The question is

primarily the farmers' question, but it is also a national question, what is best for the highest interests of all Canada. But I don't think it is a question in which the grain dealers' interest need to be consulted. I look upon the grain dealers, every branch of the trade, merely as grain handlers, part of a line of machinery economically necessary or expedient at least, to move the grain from the producers' hands to the consumers' mouths, and to advance or bring back to the producer the value of the grain, less the fair and necessary cost and expense of turning it into money.

The trial of Ex-Governor Sulzer and his statement relative thereto should be read by all interested in the government of the people, by the people, for the people. After some two or three centuries of attempt on the part of the American people to govern, in line with the principles enunciated by the fathers, reiterated by Lincoln, our people should compare their attempt in the light of this trial, with government in old England and be careful re tampering with underlying principles of British law. Ex-Governor Sulzer says in part: "I now hand back to the people the commission they gave untarnished. During my trial I have silently, patiently, submitted to abuse and vilification. My trial was a Tammanized farce, a political lynching, the consummation of a deep political conspiracy to oust me from office. I am tired of being hunted; tired of doing my duty and being traduced for it. My foes controlled the assembly, ordered the impeachment, controlled most of the members of the court, dictated the procedure, read the judgment, were judge and jury, prosecution and bailiff. The court meetings were in secret. It was a star chamber proceeding where the enemies of the state could work for my conviction undiscovered. They called it a high court of impeachment. History will call it the high court of infamy, a human shamble, a libel on law, a flagrant abuse of constitutional rights and disgrace to our administration. Future historians will do me justice, and posterity will reverse the findings of the court."

"I want to thank Judge Cullen and the members of the court who voted for my vindication; they, the able lawyers who stood by me and gave me wise counsel; and the friends of good government throughout the state whose belief in my honesty and whose faith in the rectitude of my intentions never wavered."

"I have fought a good fight against tremendous odds for honest government. I have kept the faith; I have dared to defy Boss Murphy, and I did it in the face of threats of exposure and personal destruction."

"Had I but served the 'Boss' with half of the zeal I did the state, William Sulzer would never have been impeached."

Many local associations do not pay sufficient attention to the mental, social and ethical side of our community life. The liquor traffic might also well be considered and its demoralizing effect on the farming industry. Take the average way-side shipping point and the result of the operations of the licensed bar; the aggregate result to Canada of such institutions, with its annual toll of 6,000 lives, 6,000 widows, with its general desolating, debauching influence. It is a question farmers cannot afford to absolutely neglect. For instance: At many points this fall when the storm came on, threshing operations were suspended, gangs of men were set free, paid off in whole or in part, and both farmer and thresher in some instances were glad to get rid of the men until the storm should blow over. Many were driven to town, cold wind blowing, snow or rain falling. In the town or

village only one place presented itself as a refuge from the elements after the restaurants and dining rooms had contributed their part to the satisfaction of the men, and that was the public bar. The office and sitting room in the ordinary hotel being for regular guests, the poor fellows have no place to go, no home, no friends but their chums; too proud to beg, too honest to steal, half ashamed of their threshing garb and dirty condition, because the general bunking arrangements for threshers is not conducive to tidiness.

On such a day and in such a condition the only place where they are welcome while their money lasts is the public bar. Into that institution with hat and coat in place, with pipe or cigar adjusted, they may enter. Comradeship develops the treating habit, and there they pay for their public accommodation by drinking at the bar until they are doped and they are either stupefied and robbed or carried off to the lock-up by the police.

Does it pay? Is it fair to treat our men in this way? Is there no other way? Cannot an institution be introduced to take the place of and supply the need of a decent, home-like stopping place, without having to resort to this grafting, demoralizing method of making it pay some party to perform such a housing function for the workers who are without home or regular lodging place.

Dr. Shearer is reported to have said in a recent address in one of our cities, "Before we begin flag waving we ought to begin flag washing. With the exception of five, all the States in the Union have declared against gambling on the race track as criminal. In Canada we tolerate what is regarded everywhere else as a vice." This, said the Dr. was a stain on the British flag, and he would be ashamed of the British flag until the stain was wiped out.

This is only a very common way of hunting for something to say regarding the British flag. Why did the Dr. not say he would be ashamed of the Canadian people who permit such practices, or why did he not, like many other Social reformers, blame all Canadian incapacity on the British land laws? It would be just as sensible.

It will take men of different calibre than ordinary to wipe or wash stains out of the British flag. Let Canada rather get down to business and place the flag high enough to avoid being splashed with corrupting influences of Canadian incapacity.

The learned Dr. is also reported as saying that every year in Canada thousands of young girls, loving daughters of our citizens, are ensnared, bought and sold for purposes of vice to supply our white slave traffic. Surely in a self-governing country like Canada this also is not to be a charge against the British flag. Is it not rather a blotch on Canadian city life, and should not Grain Growers take a hand in protecting their sisters and daughters from such a withering, pernicious practice or from the city groups, or any aggregation of men who will acquiesce in the necessity for the protection of such a vice, which demands many of our women as victims to the beastliness of men. One way is to give women the vote. There are many others.

The District Convention at Swift Current, District No. 14, was not as well attended as was expected. The district comprises an area of 160 miles long by 60 miles wide. The weather being exceptionally fine and threshing not all done as yet, perhaps as many were on

hand as could be expected. It was a mistake, perhaps, to have the meeting called so early. But doubtless the small attendance indicates that little grievance exists. A splendid list of speakers was widely advertised, the chief one being J. E. Paynter, provincial hail insurance commissioner, who delivered two very interesting addresses, one on the hail insurance act, and the other on Direct Legislation. Mr. Chipman, editor of The Guide, also gave a very humorous address, which also proved a scathing denunciation of the present method of collecting taxes by tariff. Hon. George Langley, Mun. Min.; Chas. Dunning, manager Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., and a special lecturer from the Saskatchewan University, had also been widely advertised to address the meeting, which also failed to materially increase the numbers. District Director Burrill had a plan for local assistant organizers adopted, and officers were appointed to assist him in his work, which is fairly well understood by the new men appointed.

AN UP-TO-DATE LETTER

Officers for 1913: President, Wm. Stones; vice-president, Wm. Taylor; Directors, S. Brownell, R. Chambers, W. Hopley, D. Hutton, J. Little, N. Patterson; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Heal. I am enclosing an order for \$2.00, being fees for four members. I have previously sent on \$14.50. Our present paid-up membership is 34, which includes one life member. There are still a few who were members last year who have not yet paid the subscription for 1913, but we hope shortly to hear from them, so that we can at the end of the year report our paid-up membership as equal to that of last year. I am returning the petition form re votes for women, fully signed. It was presented at one of our meetings and at the suggestion of the members, handed over to the president of the Ladies' Aid meeting being held in the same school-house. It has just been handed back to me with the name of nearly every woman in the locality attached. Only one woman who was asked refused to sign. I might add that the prayer of the petition has, I believe, the support of nearly every member of our Branch. Our best wishes for its success go with it. Re your circular of the 8th inst. We held a meeting the day after receiving same. It was read and we hope to discuss it at our next. In this neighborhood "threshing with its labor problems" is by no means over. We have had about five snowstorms, which have very materially delayed threshing and depressed the spirit of the farmers.

Here are one or two of the questions I should like to answer:

1. All members in regular attendance at the meeting wear the G.G.A. button.

2. The present secretary is a farmer, lives on the farm, takes a great interest in it. He is interested with nearly all the other members, in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

3. Our president is a capital fellow, well read, a good authority on rules of debate and a thorough believer in the farmer "working out his own salvation" through co-operative methods.

4. The correspondence from Central to the local secretary is always the first communication read at our meeting after the minutes are adopted.

The reply to most of your questions must be postponed for the members themselves to answer. About the District Convention—We will place ourselves in communication with our director for further particulars. With best wishes for successful work throughout all the branches of the association during the coming winter,

W. J. HEAL,
 Secretary, Hutton Association.

Alberta Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

The following letter was received from W. H. Shield, secretary of the Rathwell and McBride Lake Union, No. 221:

A meeting of the Rathwell and McBride Lake Local Union, No. 221 was held on October 15, 1913. The following resolutions were passed:

Moved by J. Stenson, seconded by W. J. Purdy: Be it resolved, that this Local do place itself on record as being heartily in sympathy with the aim and object of the Consumers' League of Calgary, the Executive of the U.F.A., and the Grain Growers' Grain Co., viz., in trying to establish an open public market in Calgary, and do urge their members to show this in a practical way by shipping their surplus produce thereto.

Moved by Wm. Presley, seconded by Wm. Davis—That this Local do endorse the resolution of Strathmore Union urging the Dominion government to consider the matter of payment by them of taxes on C.P.R. land exempt from taxation for local purposes by the legislation of a former Dominion government.

Moved by Wm. Scott, seconded by Wm. Damon—That this Local do endorse the resolution of Rowley Union No. 497 asking the Alberta government to enact legislation giving farmers and stockmen re railway cattle guards.

Moved by Wm. Damon, seconded by J. Stenson—That this Local do endorse the action of Gleichen Union, No. 96 in making the matter of crop reports a part of the order of business in their regular monthly meetings, and do join with them in asking the general secretary to try and have this form a part of the proceedings in all unions during the next season, the same to be forwarded to him for publication in The Guide; also that steps be taken to induce the adoption of a similar plan by the Grain Growers' Associations of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The secretary was requested to write to the Produce Department of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. for information re shipping of produce to Calgary market. The question of securing flour supplies for the members was laid over until the next meeting, to be held on October 29.

RESOLUTIONS FOR NEXT CONVENTION

The following are a few of the resolutions which are to come before the annual convention at Lethbridge in 1914:

1.—The Resolution of Carlton Union, No. 253

Whereas a great deal of ignorance and misunderstanding exists among the farmers of Alberta re the constitution and management of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., partly owing to a wrong impression being created by certain capitalistic newspapers working in the interests of other grain firms, and directly aimed at the farmers' movement, in order to create confusion among the farmers themselves, and partly owing to the farmers not having any information whatever on the subject; therefore, be it resolved: That we, the members of Carlton Union, request the farmers of Alberta to study the source of such information before taking it seriously; and also be it resolved, that pamphlets be issued by the Grain Growers' Grain Company and sent to every local, to be distributed among the people, setting forth: (1) Particulars of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. (2) How their existence is a benefit to the farmers. (3) And, especially, how they can in no way become a trust or monopoly.

2.—Resolution of Strathmore Union, No. 58

Whereas numerous schools have had to be closed down, due to the Canadian Pacific railway vacant lands and farms being exempt of taxation, and whereas we find it unjust that certain districts are alone to bear the burden of the exemption of taxation which the Dominion government has bestowed upon all lands held by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; Resolved: That we respectfully request the Dominion government to pay the taxes upon these vacant Canadian Pacific Railway Company farms and lands to the rural school districts and likewise the various municipalities which contain C.P.R. lands, as these municipalities are laboring under great

hardships when building roads and other improvements; and, be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Dominion government, and also the provincial government of Alberta, with a request to bring about immediate relief.

3.—Resolution of Balfour Union, No. 222

Whereas there seems to be a large surplus of labor in the province, due to provincial and municipal industries being hampered by scarcity of money, it is the opinion of this Local that there will be a great shortage of work when harvest and threshing operations begin; Therefore, be it resolved, That the standard wages for harvest should not be less than \$2.00 per day and for threshing, no less than \$2.50 per day.

4.—Resolution of Parks Prairie Union, No. 472

Whereas the homesteaders located in this district who own pre-emptions find it impossible, under the present conditions, to meet the annual payments of interest and principal on same, and whereas, owing to lack of transportation facilities we have to pay a much higher cost for the necessities of life and all other materials, due to the cost of hauling same, and to the present indication of a crop failure in this district, owing to drought; Be it therefore resolved: That this Union of the U.F.A. urge the Dominion, through the Minister of the Interior, to abolish the three years' interest on pre-emptions, and to alter the terms of payment so that it will not be necessary for the settler to pay the required three dollars (\$3.00) per acre for the pre-emption until making application for the pre-emption patent, and that whatever interest has already been paid be applied on the principal.

5.—Resolution of Rowley Union, No. 497

Whereas the present cattle guards now in use on railways (in our humble opinion) are deemed inefficient, and

stock is suffering through guard defects, and whereas the small owner has no chance of a speedy and fair remuneration from railways for stock killed; therefore, be it resolved: That the members of the Rowley United Farmers of Alberta request all unions to take this matter up and petition our honorable members of parliament to give us a measure more protective to the farmer and stockman, re railway cattle guards.

6.—Resolution of Blackfoot Union, No. 76

Whereas the enormous area of vacant land held by speculators, with the sole purpose of securing the unearned increment, in the shape of increased land values, works a great hardship on farmers, such as long hauls to market, closed schools, and by making social and intellectual life almost impossible, and whereas it is the opinion of this convention that it should be made more profitable to work land than to hold it idle, in order to encourage those who are not using land to sell at a reasonable price to those who ask it; Therefore be it resolved: That this convention request the government to pass legislation authorizing rural municipalities to collect a surtax of not less than \$10.00 per quarter section, from all vacant land.

7.—Resolution of Carbon Union, No. 378

Whereas it is known that there are railway charters in the province of Alberta of fifteen years standing, with no construction work commenced at the present time, and whereas we are of the opinion that failure to build these railways is holding back the development of this district for which these charters are granted, and whereas we believe that these charters are taken out for speculative purposes, and are working a hardship with the people in general, and whereas we believe that were it not for these charters being granted, that other railway companies would come in and construct a line through the districts; Therefore, be it resolved: That it is the opinion of this local that new legislation is required, regulating the granting of railway charters in this province, and we would ask our provincial government to amend the acts now in force, making it compulsory for a company

applying for a charter to build and operate a certain minimum mileage each year. We would further ask that our central board of directors take the matter up and forward its progress to the best of their ability.

8.—Resolution of Rathwell and McBride Union, No. 221

Whereas it is advisable that all actions taken at the annual convention should have the support of a majority of the membership in order that they may carry their due weight and influence, and whereas many resolutions are received at the Central Office at too late a date for submission to the Unions before the convention; Be it resolved, therefore: That it is the opinion of this Union that no resolution should be placed before the convention that has not been referred to the Local Unions for consideration, and to give them an opportunity to instruct their delegates on their attitude.

9.—Resolution of Gleichen Union, No. 96

Whereas we, the members of Gleichen Union, No. 96, U.F.A., in meeting assembled, do consider that the crop reports, as they are published in the press throughout the West, are entirely unreliable, and often misleading, and whereas the market values are gauged to a large extent upon these reports, and our crops are as a rule sold for lower prices than would warrant, therefore Resolved: That we make the matter of crop reports a part of our order of business in all our regular monthly meetings through the season, and be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be mailed to our general secretary at Calgary, with the request that he include it in his next circular and request all other unions within Alberta to adopt this plan, so that he can in turn furnish a correct crop report for publication in The Grain Growers' Guide, and be it further resolved: That we request the Grain Growers' Unions in Saskatchewan and Manitoba to adopt the same plan, in order to have a complete report each month of all the western grain-growing provinces.

Yours Sincerely,
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

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On Thursday, 27th November

Commencing at 10.30 o'clock

20 Stallions and Colts	14 Ewe Lambs
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50 Shropshire Ewes	9 Oxfords

TERMS—One-half Cash, balance approved note at 8%, or a discount of 8% for cash on the credit half of the purchase price. Bring bank references. Single fare on the C.P.R. in Alberta. Intending purchasers will be taken to the farm from Calgary or Turner Stations.

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Of the well-known Elkhorn Herefords, at CARSTAIRS, ALTA.,

On FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1913

16 Bulls and 49 Females (59 Registered); 6 Grades. Also 18 Registered and Grade Clydesdales; Registered Shropshire Ewes and Rams; and some good Grade Ewes.

Sale to be held at Farm, one mile east of Carstairs, forty miles north of Calgary on the Calgary-Edmonton C.P.R. line. November 28 is the last day of the Calgary Fat Stock Show. Special railway rates to Calgary Fat Stock Show. Return Fare Calgary to Carstairs \$2.10. No reserve bids. Write for Catalog.

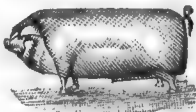
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A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These are all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.

GLENALMOND STOCK FARM. C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

NEW SUPERINTENDENT FOR UNION STOCK YARDS

D. Patterson, agent at the C.P.R. stock yards, Winnipeg, has been made superintendent of the new Union stock yard or Public Markets Limited, in place of J. W. Buckpitt, who has resigned.

The new agent is widely known, and is well and favorably acquainted with live stock shippers, and will have as his assistant David Ross, now chief clerk at the stock yards.

McIVER'S SHORTHORN SALE

This sale of pure-bred Shorthorns belonging to K. and E. McIver, of Virden, Man., which was held on October 23, was in every way a good success. In a letter from Messrs. McIver they state that they "are well satisfied with the sale, and, although there was not a big crowd in attendance, those present meant business."

Among the principal buyers were: Mr. Thomson, Lockwood, Sask., who purchased eight head; G. Munro, Reston, seven head; Mr. Digby, Oak Point, four head; Mr. Bousfield, McGregor, nine head; John Graham, Carberry, four head, and A. Cameron, Oak Lake, ten head.

The prices were fair, the cows selling up to \$200; two-year-old heifers to \$170; yearlings to \$115; calves to \$100; bulls, one two-year-old, \$225; yearling, \$250; calves to \$150.

LAST CALL FOR CASWELL'S GREAT DISPERSION SALE

Readers of The Guide will find on looking up our advertising columns, the last call for R. W. Caswell's great dispersion sale of the Royal Stock Farms, Saskatoon, Clydesdales and Shorthorns, to be held in the arena at the Exhibition grounds, Regina, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of November, 1913.

This will be one of the most important sales of high class stock ever held in Western Canada, and no farmer or stockman looking for either show or good foundation stock, can afford to allow this opportunity to pass of securing at his own price the best that experience, brains and hard cash have gathered together in the Royal Stock Farm herds and studs.

Catalogues are ready—send for one now. Terms are: Half cash, balance in one year, with 8 per cent interest on approved note. Five per cent off all cash paid over half of purchase amount. Single fare over all railroads for passengers to sale; return free on certificate plan. Be sure and get standard certificate when purchasing ticket and have it signed by J. C. Smith, Live Stock Commissioner at Regina. Half rates for pure-bred stock. Bids by letter or wire will be handled by J. C. Smith, Live Stock Commissioner, Regina, or by either of the auctioneers—Col. F. M. Wood, Lincoln, Neb., or Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont. Remember the dates, November 19 and 20, and the place, the Exhibition grounds, Regina, Sask.

THE DANGER OF PRAIRIE FIRES

This is again the time of year when the ravages of prairie fires will spell disaster for some of our farmers and homesteaders throughout the Western Provinces.

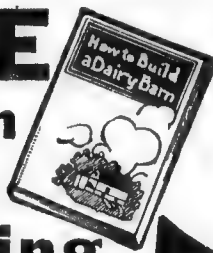
The prairie grass is beginning to dry up, and the careless throwing down of a match when driving across the prairie or crossing a hay slough, may result in the loss of human life, not to speak of the lives of stock, and the destruction in a few minutes, of years of hard work on buildings, hay, and grain.

Every farmer and homesteader at this time of year, especially in scattered prairie districts, should see that his buildings, haystacks, and granaries are amply fire-guarded, and even after ploughing a good wide fire guard, it is advisable to run the mower over the grass from twenty to thirty feet wide on either side of the guard.

Railway companies should also be made to fulfil their obligation to plough sufficient guards alongside their tracks, and old guards grown up with weeds should be gone over again.

Farmers should be careful in setting fire to straw stacks, and the method of

FREE Book on Barn Building



This book contains information that every farmer should know regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangement. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about site, appearance, exposures, design, drainage and inside equipment. Written and compiled by our Barn Architects at a cost of over \$1000.

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threshing into a granary in the field and piling the straw around it should, as much as possible, be avoided, even when metal granaries are used. These, having generally timber flooring, are liable to catch fire and smoulder away, till the wind fans the timber into a blaze.

Fires made on the prairie should be thoroughly put out, no one should throw a lighted match down, without first extinguishing it.

Carelessness in these respects amounts to a positive crime at this time of the year.

DISPERSION SALE OF BALGREGGAN CLYDESDALES

If one were to recall the few men who pioneered the work of introducing and popularizing the Clydesdale horse in Canada west of the Great Lakes, the name that would spring most readily to mind would be John A. Turner, of Balgreggan, Calgary. For some twenty-five years John A. Turner has been the most prominent figure in the affairs of Western Clydesdale horsemanship. The quality of his individual horses has marked the steady rise in the standards demanded by the western public, and his horses have always had the essentials of soundness, clean bone, true action, strong constitution, thickness and vigor, and these, together with a strict adherence to business principles and a generous consideration for the position of a customer have kept the Balgreggan horses to the forefront in exhibitions, and made a steadily increasing trade in them among the ranchers and farmers of the entire West.

Mr. Turner, in company with Bryce Wright, of De Winton, who has done for Shorthorn cattle all that Mr. Turner has done for Clydesdales, will hold an absolute dispersion sale on the 27th and wind up their activities in the Clydesdale and Shorthorn trade. The sale is to be an absolute clearance and offers the opportunity for the public to buy some of the best Clydesdales that stand in Canada today.

Below we give a few notes upon some of the horses that are drawn from Mr. Turner's collection. Next issue we will give a description of Mr. Wright's offering.

Balgreggan Clydesdales

"Rubio," 5 years old, first and reserve champion at Calgary Industrial, only being defeated by his stable companion, "Scottish Crown." He also defeated "Blackstone" at Glasgow before being imported.

"Consul," a great breeding stallion, now 10 years old. His sire is the great breeding stallion "Baron's Pride," dam by "Royal Gartly."

"Charming Prince," now 12 years old and as fresh as a colt, was 2nd to "Rubio" at Calgary this year and champion Canadian bred stallion, any age.

"Scottish Crown," 3-year-old, a most perfect horse, as his record will show, being twice champion at Calgary exhibition. His breeding is of the best, being sired by the champion "Scottish Crest."

"Cowden Walter," a colt 3 years old of great quality and size, and a magnificent goer. His sire is "Royal Walter."

"Competitor," a three-year-old stallion of great size and thickness, being sired by Montrose Mac, who sold for \$5,000 by auction as a yearling. "Dunure Hopeful," 4 years old, sired by "Baron of Buchlyvie," and his dam by the \$5,000 stallion "Montrose Mac."

"The Optimist," sired by "Everlasting," three times champion stallion at the H. and A. S. show, and his dam is by the Cawdor cup winner "Royal Gartly."

"Black Ruby," three years old, by "Ruby Pride," a nice large black stallion of good breeding. His dam is the great show mare, "Royal Rose."

"Lord Mersey," one of the best two-year-olds seen on this side of the Atlantic. He was first and reserve champion to "Gartly Bonus," and he won the gold medal presented by the Clydesdale Association of Great Britain at the Spring Show, Calgary, 1913.

"Foremost," two years old, home bred stallion, got by a son of "Baron's Pride," and his dam is a very large, good breeding mare.

"King Cole," a very good, large, two-year-old stallion, sired by "MacColl,"

dam by "Baron Voucher." This colt was placed second in a very good class of two-year-olds, only being defeated by "Lord Mersey."

"Scotland's Loss," an extra good large two-year-old, imported in dam, which accounts for his name. Sired by "Diploma," the champion stallion at the Royal and his dam by the Cawdor cup winner, "Marcellus."

Nine splendid yearling stallions from such dams as "Lady Bountiful," champion many times in Scotland as well as Canada. "Tootsie," by "Baronson," "Jersey" and sired by "Royal Diadem," and "Ruby Baron." Six stallion foals, as well as some good filly foals, can be purchased. In mares are offered:

"Poppy," unbeaten, except by "Lady Bountiful," "Geraldine," first several times in Scotland and only defeated by "Havestoun Baroness," champion at the Highland. "Ruby Baroness," three times first at Calgary. "Flora Steel," first at Toronto. "Zuleika," full sister to the Premium stallion, "Iron Duke." "Springhunt Duchess," "Tootsie," "Marden Queen," and others. These mares are all in foal to "Rubio," "Dunure Hopeful" and "Scottish Crown."

In fillies "Moncton Lassie," twice first at Calgary, sired by "Baron Moncton," first at the Royal and second at the Highland, and first at Calgary. "Charming Jess," a very nice yearling, sire "Baron Charming." This will make also a very good show mare.

In Shropshire sheep Mr. Turner offers over 70 extra good ewes and ewe lambs and these are now being bred to a ram, champion at Victoria, New Westminster and Calgary shows. Many of the ewes have been prize winners and defeated the winners at all the shows in Western Canada this year at Calgary. Mr. Turner sold from the flock alone last year \$1,640.00 worth of rams and ewes, and all his customers were well satisfied.

BOUSFIELD SELLS SHORTHORNS

J. Bousfield, of MacGregor, Man., has been doing quite a large business in selling carload lots of Shorthorn cattle. He has been able to place quite a few of his orders for carloads direct, and thus saving the buyer the extra charges for transshipping, etc.

The usual winter's trade in pure-bred stock is starting out briskly, and Mr. Bousfield is getting a large number of enquiries for Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Yorkshires through his advertisement in The Guide.

J. D. MCGREGOR BUYS DAIRY CATTLE

J. D. McGregor, of Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, has just purchased in Eastern Canada, over one hundred head of high class dairy cattle, with a view to establishing a new dairy herd on the Kilfoyle farm, near Brandon.

CANADIAN AYRSHIRE RECORD BOOK

The Guide is in receipt of a copy of the Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book, Vol. 22, containing pedigrees 34941 to 38170, compiled and edited in the office of the Canadian National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, and published by the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, of which W. F. Stephens, Huntingdon, Que., is secretary.

It is expected that Vol. 23 will be issued early in February, 1914. Vol. 22 contains the pedigrees recorded during 1912, and Vol. 23 those recorded during 1913.

SHEEP FOR ALBERTA

Some 20,000 head of sheep arrived at the international boundary some two weeks ago, from Montana, destined for the ranchers of Southern Alberta, but, owing to quarantine regulations, will be held up for some fifteen days.

The sheep industry in the southern part of the western province will receive a great impetus from these new importations, and if the grazing lands on the foothills were opened by the government for summer pasturage, every farmer in Alberta would be in a better position to keep a small band on his farm,

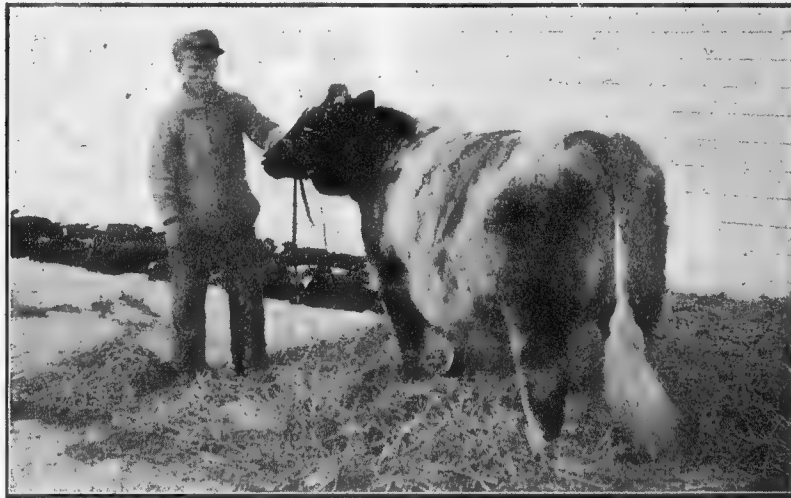
Continued on Page 17

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BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Inspirational Books

Some books give information and some give inspiration; some give both. These are a few that we recommend to Guide readers as suitable for reading around the fireside and suitable for gifts to thoughtful people.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Robert M. La Follette, for several years governor of Wisconsin, which he made one of the most progressive states of the Union, was one of the leaders of the recent insurgent movement in the American Senate. He is one of the greatest political fighters in the world and had done more to smash political rings and curb the power of the big interests than almost any other American statesman. In his autobiography he tells with the utmost frankness his experiences with the political bosses and the agents of the big interests. No such story has been written of Canadian politics, but anyone who reads La Follette's life can get an idea of what is going on in Canada today. Men of the La Follette type are Canada's greatest need today. \$1.60

MY STORY, by Tom L. Johnson. This is the life story of a millionaire who devoted his life to the cause of the people in Cleveland, Ohio. He was a powerful supporter of the taxation of land values principle. The story of his fight with the moneyed interests is thrilling. \$1.25

CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOCIAL CRISIS:

by Professor Walter Rauschenbusch, of Rochester, N.Y. Where does Christianity stand in the long-drawn struggle between concentrated wealth and the common people? The author applies the teachings of Christ to the twentieth century and shows where and how the Church has failed in its duty. Religion is to save society as well as the individual soul. Co-operation, the labor movement, the peace crusade, the teachings of Henry George, the errors of current political economy—all these are treated in a searching and stimulating way. The author looks forward to an ideal Christian civilization and shows how to reach it. 65 cents

THE QUEST OF HAPPINESS

by Dr. Hillis. The oldest questions of the human heart have been "What is happiness?" and "How can I be happy?" In this book Dr. Hillis, the famous Brooklyn preacher, and one of America's foremost writers, covers the whole subject with a thoroughness and yet with a freshness that is delightful. The causes which prevent men and women from being happy, whether personal, commercial or social, are searchingly dealt with, and on the other hand the author describes many sources of lasting pleasure, which are often overlooked in these strenuous and hurried days. This book contains over 500 pages of solid and inspiring reading, besides a very complete index. It should be in every household, and makes an ideal gift-book. 65 cents

ADVENTURES IN CONTENTMENT

by David Grayson. If you would like something to lift you away from the practical work-a-day world and give you a feeling of optimism such as you seldom feel, you should read this book. It is the story of a city man who went down and out and went into farming. He was one of the finest and most cheerful philosophers who ever lived and every phase of his farm life gave him a new pleasure. Just get a copy and read it aloud around the fireside of a winter's evening and every page will bring you fresh pleasures. \$1.35

ADVENTURES IN FRIENDSHIP

by David Grayson. This is a sequel to *Adventures in Contentment*. If you liked the first one then read this; if not, don't. \$1.35

THE BATTLE OF PRINCIPLES

by Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D. A study of the heroism and eloquence of the anti-slavery conflict. Dr. Hillis has written so vividly of the heroism and eloquence of the anti-slavery conflict that the reader feels himself to be a participant of the events described. The object of the book is to enkindle a new patriotism in the breasts of the youth of the land in this age when Democracy is sweeping over the world. \$1.30

THE CONTAGION OF CHARACTER

by Newell Dwight Hillis. Studies in culture and success. Brief, pungent studies, sparks struck out on the anvil of events. Sparkling indeed they are and likewise full of ethical wisdom and vigor. Essays for the times whose lessons are printed and clinched at every turn with personal experiences that grip attention. \$1.30

THE INVESTMENT OF INFLUENCE

by Newell Dwight Hillis. As a writer Dr. Hillis is interesting and fascinating. His pages sparkle with sentences which one longs to quote. His paragraphs are teeming with metaphors and allusions, but there is not one that does not have the true ring. \$1.30

A MAN'S VALUE TO SOCIETY

by Newell Dwight Hillis. Right to the point and as good as gold. The author knows how to reason as well as to preach and clothe his thoughts in beautiful forms of expression. The volume is a storehouse of enrichments for the practical and spiritual life, and makes its points with splendor of illustration and cogent reasoning. \$1.30

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THE DREAM OF YOUTH

by Hugh Black.

THE FRIENDLY LIFE

by Henry F. Cope.

SIXTY YEARS OF PROTECTION IN CANADA

BY EDWARD PORRITT

This book completely fills the need of the man who is interested in the tariff question and wants to understand it. It gives in a most entertaining style the history of the Canadian tariff from 1847 to 1913. "Where Industry Leans on the Politician" is the sub-title of the book and indicates the tone of the contents. In no country in the world have the protected interests such a grip upon the people and Mr. Porritt in "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada" shows just how strong is the grip and how the common people are paying toll to the protected group. The rise and growth of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is given, as well as the story of the "Red Parlor" days when the manufacturers and politicians gathered together in a Toronto hotel, prior to general elections, and bargained for the betrayal of the people. Mr. Porritt travelled with the Canadian Tariff Commission in 1905-6 and heard the pleas of the manufacturers. He states that all but two industries at that time admitted prosperity, yet most of them got further tariff favors. The inside history of the iniquitous steel industry is given fully. Later chapters deal with the rise and growth of the Grain Growers' movement, the Western tours of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden, the "Siege of Ottawa," the Reciprocity defeat and the present tariff agitation. Any man who reads this book can upset the best protectionist argument ever advanced. The tariff is growing in importance as a national question every day, and no man can claim to be well versed who does not understand the tariff question. No Grain Growers' Association can discuss the tariff as fully as it deserves unless its leading members have read "Sixty Years." The Guide has gone to a great deal of expense to publish this book, because it is the only Canadian Tariff book of permanent value. Handsomely bound in red cloth covers, 500 pages, large, clear type, fully indexed. \$1.25

"CANADA'S NAVAL QUESTION"

"Canada and Sea Power," by Christopher West, is the only book yet written on the question of the creation of a Canadian navy. Every taxpayer has a vital interest in this question, because he will have to contribute his share of the expenses. The author makes a splendid argument for international peace and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration rather than by dreadnoughts. He shows that by the interlocking of international credit, England and Germany in the case of war with each other would suffer almost equally, regardless as to which nation might win. The author shows how Canada can do a magnificent work by bringing about an international agreement between United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, by which these nations will never war with each other upon any questions, but will settle their differences by arbitration. "Canada and Sea Power" is an inspiration to every Canadian. This book gives Canadians a new insight into the marvelous development of the modern armament industry and its effect on the resources of Europe and America. It shows how sea commerce is revolutionizing national relations and how Canada is concerned with the revolution. A comprehensive study of the problems of Empire and the peril of the nations. It shows what a Canadian navy can do and what it can not do. A book of facts written in a most vivid and interesting style. This book has had a wide sale at \$1.00 per copy, but by special arrangements with the author we are enabled to offer it at 50 cents per copy.

CUSHING'S MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

This Manual should be studied by all members of the organized farmers who wish to equip themselves to conduct a public meeting properly and to take part in a debate. It is simply written and easily understood by any person. Nicely bound in green cloth cover—239 pages. Price postpaid—50 cents.

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION

"Gas Engine Troubles and Installation," by J. B. Rathbun, consulting gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical College, is the best book available for the study of gas and gasoline engines. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate, How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. \$1.10:

FARM MANAGEMENT

"Farm Management," by G. F. Warren, is the first real attempt to give farmers practical aid in solving their chief problems. Too many farmers waste their time by having no system. The most successful farmers today are those who have their business properly organized and their program of work mapped out ahead. On an average Western farm a saving of several hundred dollars a year can be made through good management. This book is one that will repay every farmer from ten to twenty times its cost. Every business man knows that he must systematize his work or meet with failure. The best farmers are learning the same thing. This is the only book which gives the farmer definite and exact information on the best method of adopting business principles. It also gives him instruction in keeping simple accounts, so that he can easily tell if his various farming operations are paying him. \$1.90.

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:: Grain Growers' Guide ::

Winnipeg, Man.

thereby increasing his income, and at the same time going a long way to overcome his worst enemy in the south—the weeds on his farm.

GOOD PRICES FOR STOCK

At the sale of pure-bred and grade Clydesdales, and pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, held at the farm of John Stevenson, Souris, on the 29th ultimo, prices for both horses and cattle ruled high.

The pure-bred Clydesdale stallion "Doune Lodge Prince," a colt got by "Perpetual Motion," the stock horse of the Hon. W. C. Sutherland's Dunrobin Mains stud, at Saskatoon, fetched \$800, some of the mares and geldings went around \$300 to \$320, while the Shorthorns ranged all the way from \$180 for the herd bull "Ellerslie Chief," down to \$40 for the oldest cow of the lot, many of the younger females bringing around \$100 to \$125.

The total for the whole sale was something over \$8,000.

SASKATCHEWAN CATTLE AND HORSE BRANDS

The Guide is in receipt of a copy of a booklet containing a record of the Saskatchewan cattle and horse brands recorded between Jan. 2, 1907, and June 29, 1912, inclusive, compiled from the records in the Brand Recorder's office at Regina.

This little book, which should be in the hands of every horseman and stockman in Saskatchewan, is published by authority of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for the province, and forms a supplement to the Alberta and Saskatchewan Brand Book.

The price of the book is \$1.00, and may be secured from the Recorder of Brands, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

WINTER HOUSING OF STOCK

Winter is approaching and the time has come when the average farmer makes preparation to keep himself as comfortable and warm as possible during the months of cold weather.

What about the animals? Do they not deserve some consideration also? Take a look at the horse-stable, the cow-stalls, the pig-pen and the hen-house. See that they are in the best possible condition your circumstances will permit.

A few days' work now can be more easily, profitably and thoroughly done than when it is 40 degrees below zero.

Gather up all loose odds and ends of feed that are on the farm: The scattered sheaves, that uncut hay, the chaffy tail of the straw stack.

There is lots of feed now—but will there be in January or February. That is the time a little work in the fall counts—the time when feed is sometimes worth the life of an animal.

Retain one or two straw piles near the buildings for feed and bedding and get them squared up before the snow comes, so that you do not need a pickaxe and a shovel to get a load of straw. Put a sheer edge on them all round and—get busy, for King Winter waits for no man.

GET YOUR PUMP READY FOR WINTER

The season has come when every farmer should give attention to his pump and water supply for the winter, and therefore a few suggestions may be in place.

Be sure the leak-hole is open.

Put a good tight cover on the well.

If the well crib is above the ground see that it is banked up even with the top.

Make sure the pump is in good repair. It will cost less and can be done better now than when it is frozen over.

If you need a new pump get it now before the frost gets into the well, as it is almost impossible to get frost out of a well in winter.

Selecting a new pump is often a problem—to know just what kind of pump to buy and get the best results.

A few pointers from H. Cates, Brandon, who has been making pumps for nearly 25 years, may be of some value.

If your well is not over 40 feet deep and the pump is for general purpose use (not for forcing water), then a wood pump is the best. It will lift more water cost less money, work easier, last longer than any other pump.

If the well is between 40 and 80 feet, a good iron pump with galvanized pipe and rods and a brass or brass-lined cylinder will give good satisfaction.

If the well is from 80 to 500 feet, the best pump is one fitted with a brass or brass-lined working barrel and galvanized pipe a size larger than the working barrel, so all working parts can be drawn through the head and repaired without removing the pump.

This style of a pump in almost any depth of a well can be repaired and made as good as new in a short time by anyone without extra help, which is an important feature for a man who has a very deep well.

SHORTHORN SALES IN THE ARGENTINE

The latest advices from the Argentine show that big prices have been got at the great sales of Shorthorn cattle at Buenos Ayres. D. MacLennan, Radnor Hall, Hert., who is well known in the auction rings of his native country as an extensive buyer for the South American market, exposed a consignment through Messrs. Bullrich & Co. The thirty-three animals which he sold made the fine average of \$3,825. The following is a list of the leading prices:

Star of Dawn, by Proud Victor, out of Waresley Eliza 2nd, bred by J. J. Moubrey of Naemoor (first prize old bull at Perth, where he cost 1000 gs.) \$18,000
Royal Crest, bred by Capt. A. T. Gordon, and bought from Redgorton. He is by Newton Crystal out of a Brawith Bud cow 18,000
Damory Landmark, bred by H. J. S. Torn, Blanford. 8,310
Pierrepont Peer, bred by Earl Manvers (first prize bull at Birmingham sale, where he cost 1450 gs.) 7,215
King Charmer, bred in Gloucester 6,560
Pellipar Dandy, by the Scottish-bred 1300 gs. bull, Count Crystal, bred by J. L. Ogilvy, County Down (1st prize bull at Dublin) 5,905
Ashgrove Cardinal, bred in Co. Cork. 5,655
Garbity Golden Crown, bred by J. M'William 4,155
Bachelor's Boy, bred by C. F. Raphael 3,935

WHERE IS YOUR FARM MACHINERY?

This is an important question. The proper answering of it means the saving of money and time for the farmer. One man will tell you that his machinery is out in the field where he unhitched from it when the work was done. Another will tell you that his machinery has been piled into a fence corner, or set together beneath an overspreading tree. The successful and wise farmer will tell you that his machinery is safely housed in some implement shed or in the barn, where it will be well protected from the weather.

The man who leaves his machines in the fields will have their parts injured by the rains and heat of sun. The paint will fall off of wood and iron. The wood will warp and decay while the iron will rust. This is also true of machinery that is thrown in a fence corner or placed beneath a tree. The fence or the leafless tree will not protect the parts from the sun and rain. Then the machinery that is allowed to stand out may have parts broken by stock, and sometimes stock have been injured on the teeth of mowers and sharp plow shares. All this means a loss of money for the farmer in repairs and the loss of time in making these repairs and putting the machinery in running order next spring. I have learned from actual experience that housed machinery will give about double service of that left out in the weather. Of course this means a saving to the farmer.

I saw a shed not long ago, built especially for farm machinery. It was built fourteen feet wide and thirty feet long with big wide doors opening to the south. The roof sloped to the north, and the shed was enclosed all around. The row of machinery did look good all housed safely there. This farmer took particular pains with his machinery. All machinery was touched up with paint before being put away. The plows were gone over with oil to keep them from rusting during the damp weather. This man was a thrifty farmer and made money which he saved by taking care of his farm machinery.—W. D. Neals, in Farm, Stock and Home.

A BARGAIN LIST Of Second-Hand or Used ENGINES

IN STOCK AT WINNIPEG

Description	Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg	Price
2½ H.P.—Crown Engine, Frost Proof, Evaporator Cooled, Stationary		\$ 70.00
2 H.P.—Vertical Fairbanks-Morse, Evaporator Cooled		95.00
6 H.P.—F.M. Horizontal Evaporator Cooled Engine on heavy skids, with magneto		235.00
25 H.P.—Portable F.M. Threshing Engine		1,200.00
15-30 H.P.—Fairbanks-Morse Tractor		1,900.00
12 H.P.—F.M. Standard Stationary Engine		410.00

IN STOCK AT SASKATOON

Description	Prices F.O.B. Saskatoon	Price
2½ H.P.—Crown Gasoline Engine		75.00
6 H.P.—Fairbanks-Morse Horizontal Gasoline Engine, less skids		200.00
7 H.P.—F.M. 2-cylinder Marine Engine, with battery equipment		100.00
8 H.P.—I. H. C. Stationary Gasoline Engine		300.00
10 H.P.—F.M. Stationary Gasoline Engine		375.00
15-30 H.P.—Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor		1,500.00

IN STOCK AT CALGARY

Description	Prices F.O.B. Calgary	Price
20 H.P.—Portable, with old style large cooling tank and circulating pump		1,000.00
Two 15-30 H.P.—Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Tractors		1,750.00

NOTE.—All machines advertised above have been rebuilt and are guaranteed IN FIRST-CLASS WORKING CONDITION. Some of them have been used very little, being practically new. All orders subject to previous sale. Terms can be arranged if desired.

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These are the days of co-operation and local Grain Growers' Associations find that it pays to buy their supplies by the carload. "Old Homestead" flour has no superior in Canada for either bread or pastry. It is made from the very choicest wheat and retains the entire food value. Satisfaction is guaranteed to all purchasers. If you once use "Old Homestead" your wife will never want any other. We can fill orders promptly and are prepared to ship to any part of the Prairie Provinces. Write today and let us tell you the advantages of buying co-operatively.

SWIFT CURRENT FARMERS' MILLING & ELEVATOR CO. Ltd.
SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Guide Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide believes that the will of the people should decide all questions of public policy. It believes that the Referendum is the best way to find out exactly what the people think. Accordingly The Guide will hold another Referendum this December, by which its readers, men and women alike, are invited to express their opinion upon eleven questions of pressing national importance.

What do the people of the Prairie Provinces think upon these eleven vital questions? That is what The Guide Referendum is being conducted to find out. This is the only opportunity any part of the Canadian people have of pronouncing upon these progressive measures, and we trust every man and woman entitled to vote will mark their ballot, to be published in the issue of next December 3. These questions concern the whole Dominion and not only the Prairie Provinces, so we want our

readers to combine to make the Referendum a full expression of their opinions, no matter where they live. Canadian public opinion must deal one way or another with the Taxation of Land Values, the system of Protection, the danger of Militarism, and the various other problems mentioned. By addressing themselves to these up-to-date issues, Guide readers will not only stamp themselves as the true Progressives in this country, but will also do themselves a lasting benefit.

The Questions

1. Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the statute books of your own province, in such a form as to give the people complete control over all legislation and legislators?

2. Are you in favor of Free Trade with Great Britain?

3. Are you in favor of the complete abolition of the Canadian Customs Tariff?

4. Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?

Note.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.

5. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon all vacant farm lands?

6. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon the land held by one individual or corporation above four quarter-sections?

7. Are you in favor of having all railways, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?

8. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?

9. Are you in favor of Dominion Legislation providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies?

10. Are you in favor of the nomination of Parliamentary candidates pledged to support the farmers' platform, regardless of the action of both political parties?

11. Do you believe that Canada, instead of spending millions for naval armament (either British or Canadian), should devote her energies and spend millions, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?

RULES

1. The official ballots will be published in The Guide only once, on December 3, 1913. Extra copies of that issue cannot be secured, since this Referendum is for Guide readers only.

2. There will be a woman's ballot and a man's ballot, both exactly alike, so that the wives, mothers, and any woman 21 years of age may vote as well as the men 21 years of age.

3. Each question should be answered simply by writing "Yes" or "No" after the question.

4. The ballot will be absolutely secret. Readers must sign the ballot, otherwise it will be rejected as a spoiled ballot. No names, however, will be published, but only the total numbers voting "Yes" or "No" on the questions.

5. The ballot should be mailed to "Referendum Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.," as soon after December 3 as possible.

6. Letters to The Guide are invited dealing with any of the questions in the Referendum. Letters opposed to The Guide's policy are just as welcome and will be published just as freely as those in favor, but all letters should be kept as short as possible.

WOMEN MAY VOTE

The Guide has always been a staunch champion of Woman Suffrage. In this Referendum it will give practical proof of its belief by having a woman's ballot as well as a man's ballot, allowing the women to vote on the self-same questions as the men. The only qualification needed is that of being a woman reader of The Guide, 21 years of age. This is the first time in the history of Canada the women have been invited or even allowed to express their views

upon matters of vital public welfare. The privilege thus thrown open to the prairie women carries with it a responsibility. Those who feel themselves poorly informed along certain lines have time to study the eleven questions in the two months before the voting will take place. Without doubt the democracy of the twentieth century demands the wisdom, sympathy and insight of woman for its full development, and Canadian women cannot set themselves too soon to the solution of the problems now affecting the economic and social well-being of the Dominion. Most men are free to confess that they have made more or less of a botch of trying to run the government by themselves. We look for a new moral impetus, a saner outlook and wider human sympathy to enter into the settlement of our public questions with the advent of women into public affairs.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

While we are anxious for as large a response as possible, the educational effect of the Referendum is still more important than the actual voting. Readers will be able to study all these questions at their leisure, discuss the doubtful points through the columns of the Mail Bag during the next two months, and make up their minds calmly and deliberately, free from all outside influences, such as party leanings or the personality of political candidates. No one knows everything about these eleven national questions. Here is a splendid chance for us to learn more about them from each other. By December 3, we hope that over 33,000 of our men and women readers will have come to their own conclusions on these questions and be ready to cast their ballots in The Guide Referendum.

Military Madness

The Extravagance of Col. Sam

(By The Guide Ottawa Correspondent)

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—Signs are not lacking at the capital these days that the government is beginning to give a serious second thought to the important matter of military expenditure. That the extravagant ideas of the Hon. Sam Hughes, bordering almost upon military madness, are not at all popular in the country, more particularly the farming districts and the industrial centres of the great cities, is a fact which is becoming more apparent to Premier Borden and his colleagues (apart from the Minister of Militia, of course) every day. It is no secret here that the government has determined that if some steps are not taken to check Col. Sam and his plans the annual expenditures of the militia department will be trebled before the next appeal is made to the people. Successful defence of them would be practically impossible. In two years since the government came into power the expenditure has been practically doubled, as will be shown in figures to be given later, but it is still four million dollars below one-tenth of the annual revenue of the government, which, in the opinion of the Minister of Militia, should be spent by his department.

Mr. Rogers Objects

The first check to the plans of Col. Hughes to plant a drill hall in every community throughout the land came during the summer months, when the department of public works, of which Hon. Robt. Rogers is the head, declined to go ahead with the construction of all the halls planned and promised by the minister of militia. The minister of public works, apart from his desire not to swell the expenditure by his department to indefensible proportions, no doubt had in view the undesirability, from a purely political standpoint, of supplying so many public buildings at once. As the minister more particularly in charge of elections, he has learned, like other ministers of public works before him, that many a constituency has been carried by the promise of a drill hall on the eve of a general or by-election. Why, therefore, queried the Hon. Mr. Rogers, should we give these drill halls away at once? Doubtless there will be elections in the future, as well as in the past and we may need them in our (political) business. This was sound reasoning on the part of the minister whose duty it is to see that the ministerial majority in the house is not impaired; but it was not the only reason which impelled Mr. Rogers, with the approval of Premier Borden and the other members of the government, to decide that a halt must be called; that the minister of militia must be compelled to curtail this branch of proposed extravagance—the spending of over three million dollars on drill halls and armories throughout the country. The reason was to be found in the increasing volume of protest from the people of the country, as voiced in the public press; in letters received by ministers and members from their constituents; and in reports from workers for the government in the by-elections, that the hardest thing they have to contend with in discussing political issues privately with the people is the waste of money by the department of militia. No effective step could be taken to cut down the items of expenditure over which the minister had himself the exclusive control, but here, thought the ministers, is a place where we can make a beginning, and so the list of drill halls which the minister so fondly planned is being curtailed. The result, of course, will be that the money which was voted at the last session of parliament will have to be re-voted in coming sessions but it will in all probability be a number of years before Col. Hughes accomplishes what he had hoped to do almost at once.

Over \$14,000,000 Voted

In view of this action on the part of the government much interest will be taken at Ottawa and throughout the country in the militia estimates for the next fiscal year. In this connection there is much speculation as to whether or not the government will be able to

induce the minister of militia to curtail the amount he wants voted for training, the purchase of arms and other departments of the service. Col. Hughes, who, above all things is frank, honest and enthusiastic in his devotion to things military, has declared from the platform that he will never apologize for a dollar spent on the militia. Holding these views, and holding them sincerely, he is likely to make a tremendous fight in council when his estimates are being considered for increases over the votes for the current fiscal year. His colleagues, in view of the feeling which exists throughout the country, are certain to make a determined effort to reduce Col. Hughes' figures, and, as the minister is of a somewhat choleric temperament, it will be interesting to note the result. A glance at the militia estimates, as voted at the last session of parliament, shows that the minister, during the current fiscal year terminating on April 30 next, proposed to make away with no less a sum than \$14,057,435, made up as follows: Main estimates, \$10,500,655; drill halls and armories, \$3,118,540; supplementary estimates, \$438,240. During the 1910-11 fiscal year, which was about equally divided between the Laurier and Borden government, \$7,580,600 was spent on militia. The expenditure had been growing steadily year by year under the administration of Sir Frederick Borden, and many people were beginning to think that there should be a cessation of increases for a time at least. Col. Hughes, during his first year in office was, as compared with this year, comparatively modest in his demands. For 1911-1912 he asked parliament to authorize an increased vote of something over one million dollars, the total for the year being \$8,896,397. While the minister was carrying out his plans for the disposal of this larger vote during the last fiscal year he decided to enlarge his estimates all along the line, with the result that he came to parliament last year and asked for the enormous vote of over fourteen millions, particulars of which have been given above. Fortunately, as a result of the scare the government has received, all the money will not be spent.

Expensive Luxuries

Apart from the interest which is certain to centre about the efforts of the other members of the government to curtail the ambitious plans of the minister of militia the approaching session of parliament will see some lively debates upon certain doings of the minister of militia during the summer and autumn months. Information will be sought as to the cost to the country of the special train which conveyed Sir Ian Hamilton, Col. Hughes and entourage across the continent. This was the first occasion on which a minister of militia ever conducted a tour of inspection by special train conveying a staff, press correspondents, servants, horses and the whole paraphernalia necessary to the inspection of military units. It is stated that the cost to the country was forty thousand dollars. Then the members of the opposition will be equally curious as to the cost of the visit of the minister and twenty-three officers to the Aldershot camp in Great Britain, with side trips to Germany and France. Rumor says that the bill of expense will show that the travelling allowances of these officers alone will total ten thousand dollars, while the other expenses entailed by the trip will easily double that figure. It is not to be wondered at that the government is a bit perturbed over these evidences of extravagance and that the ministers have resolved that they must stop. But will they? That is a query which time alone will answer, and, as Col. Hughes is a determined sort of a fellow, and quite satisfied that everything he is doing is right, and in the interests of the people, he is quite likely to have his own way in the end.

Wants Compulsory Service

One thing is certain. Should the recommendations made by Sir Ian Hamilton after his cross country tour with

Continued on Page 26

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

Guide's readers on December 3. I have read some of the criticizing already published and wonder if you would be prepared to recast some of your questions. It seems to me that questions 3 and 4 should be put in a different form. I would add at the end of question 3, "except the duties on luxuries;" at the end of question 4 add the words "and luxuries." Question 7, I should answer "No" myself, as I believe putting the government of the day in possession of such a vast monopoly would land us out of the frying pan into the fire. As regards question 11, I should leave it out altogether. I am not the least anxious to murder or despoil any country or individual, but neither do I wish to suffer in these ways myself; but I can't conceive it possible that any man living in the world today, having the use of his senses, can possibly wish to place his country in such a position that she can neither help herself or her friends, and only exist at all on the sufferance of other nations. Let the man who believes in disarmament try it himself in a small way and bind himself for, say, five years not to assist any aggression, no matter where it may come from, and also not to call in the help of the police.

P. H. SPENCER.

Millwood P.O., Man.

A HARD CASE

Editor, Guide:—Re your editorial on holding the wheat for a while and letting the various loan companies and implement concerns wait. Will you please advise as to the following: As the interest on my loan is overdue, the loan company is pressing for payment and I have not got my crop threshed yet. I have informed them that my crop is stacked and only awaits the threshers, but they inform me they will take proceedings if it is not paid by Oct. 31. I can see I shall not get threshed until early November, as the machines have another week or more stood threshing. The name of the company will be given if required. However, would you publish the law regarding mortgages, as it would help many of the farmers in like circumstances. It is time the co-operative movement was started for farmers. Yours truly,

QUERY.

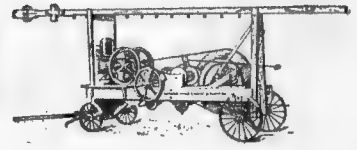
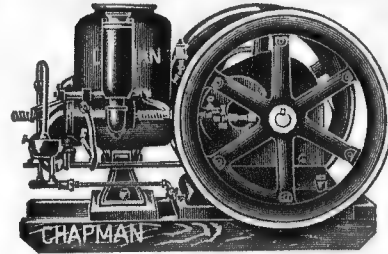
THE WORLD'S BEEF SHORTAGE

At a packers' convention, recently held at Chicago, there were heard some of the most significant statements yet made relative to the world's beef situation.

The speaker who presented these statements said that in nine out of eleven of the leading countries of the world beef production has failed to keep pace with the increase in population. The two countries in which the production of beef has increased more rapidly than has population are France and Australia. In the former country there has been an increase in population of two per cent. in ten years, while cattle production has increased by three per cent. in the same time. In Australia population has increased by eighteen per cent. and cattle by forty per cent. On the other hand, three countries are named in which population has largely increased while cattle have actually declined in numbers. These are European Russia, Brazil and the United States. In European Russia population has increased by 14 per cent. in the past ten years, while the number of cattle has fallen off to the extent of 12 per cent. In Brazil, with an addition of 20 per cent. to the number of mouths to feed, there has been a decline to exactly the same extent in the country's beef supply. In the United States, with an increase of twenty per cent. in population, there has been a reduction of thirty per cent. in the number of cattle in the same time. Taking the average of the whole eleven countries in the statement, it is found that an increase of twenty and one-half per cent. in population has been accompanied by an increase of only eight per cent. in the cattle supply.

With such a world-wide shortage in beef, prices in this line must, barring a general commercial depression, remain at a high level for a considerable time to come.—Toronto Sun.

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We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp;

BURNS 70 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL
 Gives a powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed.

\$1000.00 Reward
 will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge to the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 10 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition, Agents' Wholesale Prices, and learn how to get ONE FREE.

AGENTS WANTED
 to demonstrate in territory where oil lamps are in use. Experience unnecessary. Many agents average five sales a day and make \$300.00 per month. One farmer cleared over \$500.00 in 6 weeks. You can make money evenings and spare time. Write quick for territory and sample.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 249 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal & Winnipeg

Buy this oven-tested flour

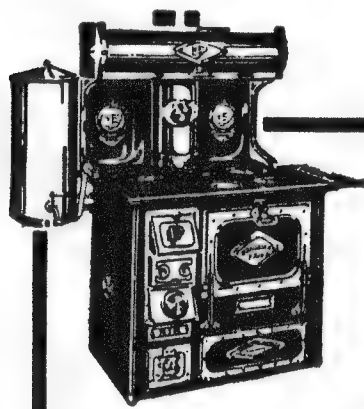
Your oven will certainly produce more bread and better bread as a result of our oven test.

From each shipment of wheat delivered at our mills we take a ten-pound sample. It is ground into flour. We bake bread from this flour. If this bread is high in quality and large in quantity we use the shipment of wheat from which it came. Otherwise, we sell it.

PURITY

The baking quality of flour sold under this name is therefore an exact certainty. Buy and benefit!

"More Bread and Better Bread" and
 "Better Pastry Too" 527



WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

At the Factory Price

Buying at the factory will land this range at your station freight prepaid for \$20.00 less than the next best stove on the market. You pocket the dealer's profit—about 30 per cent—get a beautiful steel and malleable iron range built to last a lifetime. And what's more you save money every month on your fuel bill.

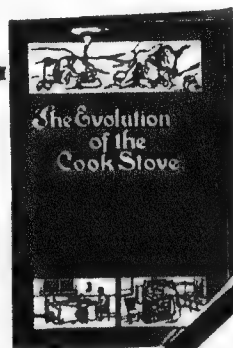
Every Range is unconditionally guaranteed.

Dominion Pride Range

Sold on
easy terms
if desired

53

It's as good as seeing the range to read the complete and clear description in our book. The book also contains a history of cooking worth reading. Let us send you a copy.



Canada Malleable & Steel Range
Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

Name.....
 Address.....

Canada
Malleable &
Steel Range Mfg.
Co., Limited, Oshawa

Please Send Book.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

ARE YOU VOTING IN THE GUIDE REFERENDUM? If Not, Why Not?

This year The Guide is giving the women readers a chance to vote, not just on women's suffrage, but on all the public questions. The question is now what are the women going to do about this opportunity? Are they going to do as the majority of the men do, quietly ignore it and prove the contention of the male of the species that women's interest is centered in pickles and clothes, or are they going to make such splendid use of this opportunity to express their opinion that they will cause the men to blush with shame for their own shortcomings?

Remember that it won't do to do as well as the men. Women have invariably to excel to get the same credit as men for the same work. I want you to excel.

Every woman of you should get her ballot paper and sign it and send it as soon as it is published, which will be in the issue of December 3. Let us show the readers of The Guide that the women who take this paper are as much alive as the men—more in fact. I want you to fairly bury The Guide staff under a deluge of women's ballots.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

BOY'S OVERCOAT NEEDED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was wondering if any of the members have a warm overcoat to fit a boy of twelve, also second-hand suit and underclothing, that some boy has outgrown. I would be so thankful to get same for the cold weather. I can manage to pull the little ones through, but this lad has to work outside to help his father.

My reason for asking is times have been very hard with us and we have had to struggle to get along. Crops have been poor here this year. We have wheat grading five. We are at our lowest just now I hope. The sheriff has been here and taken all he can get and my husband is disheartened as he has worked hard, but we seem to have a lot of bad luck. We will try and hang to it and hope another year will be better. I might say I would be willing to pay express charges, also to acknowledge same. Wishing you success in your good work.

R. W.

I am so sorry for you and hope that another year will find you situated more comfortably

F. M. B.

A GOOD SAMARITAN

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have a family of eleven (nine children) living near us who, I am sure, could use some of the articles mentioned in this ad. The father is a sober, hard working man, but there are so many little ones to feed and clothe. There is a baby boy two months, girl two years, boy four years, girl six years, girl eight years, girl ten years, girl twelve years, girl fourteen years, and the oldest between sixteen and seventeen years. The last time the girl seventeen visited us she had on an old pair of riding skirts for a dress skirt and thin waist and no corset or corset cover. I have given the girls so many things, some that I really needed myself, but it grieves me to see people in want. We are going over there Sunday and I sent to Eaton's and have a new dress, shoes and stockings and crocheted sacque for the baby. The lady I stayed with before our baby was born (the only child we have) sent them out two sacks of clothing by me when my husband brought me home to the ranch. That was two years ago. I told my friend, some time afterwards it would have done her heart good to have seen how much the things were appreciated. I sent to Eaton's for some underwear for myself and when it came it was too small, so instead of returning it I just gave it to these girls, for I knew they needed it, and when I saw this notice of the lady so kind as to offer to pay express on skirts and coats (something I know they haven't) I thought I would write to you, trusting the letter will reach her. Anything sent to our address will be promptly given them and will be much appreciated. Before the birth of our little one, while I was still on the ranch, my husband when away would get the older girl

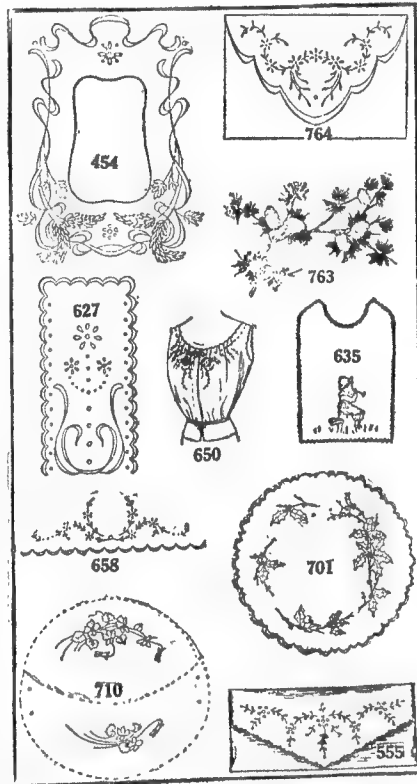
seventeen to stay with me. She came one night late in the fall (when I felt chilly, warm and comfortably dressed as I was) with slippers on, a linen skirt that I had given her in the summer and thin white waist and a cotton undershirt; no wrap, not even a fascinator. I remember she had a little cap on her head and her hair tied up with rags. When I taught she was the only one of my pupils who did not attend the closing exercises on Christmas eve and I really believe it was due to her not being able to dress as well as the other girls who took part in the program. Last Christmas we gave a Christmas tree at our home for some of the neighbors' children, but principally for them, and how they did enjoy it. My husband and my stepsons donated money. I spent \$15 on the tree and we gave a supper. We had twenty-two for supper. These children had told me so often that they had never had a Christmas tree. Just think of it, dear Miss Beynon, in this land abounding in the beautiful pines. I have seen one little boy of theirs of four summers so scantily clad it made my heart ache. But all the clothing I have given them has been some of my own, as we have only the little tot and I expect to give many of his little things to the baby of the family. I did not really intend writing so much, but although it is the first time you have heard from me I always look for the Sunshine page of The Guide.

I spent seven years of my life among children teaching before my marriage.

DOROTHY.

As Anxious has already received about twenty letters I ventured to hold and print your kind letter in the hope that the family in which you are interested might receive some real practical help.

F. M. B.



SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MAKING OF HOLIDAY GIFTS

454—Photograph Frame. Stamped and tinted on gray linen, with mercerized floss to work... 25c
 764—Handkerchief Case, Envelope Style. Stamped on best white pine linen, mercerized floss to work... 35c
 763—Cover for Cushion or Pillow. Stamped and tinted on crash, 17x22 inches, with black and mercerized floss to work... 30c
 627—Hat Pin Holder. Stamped on best white pure linen, mercerized floss to work... 25c
 650—Corset Cover. Stamped on best quality nainsook, with mercerized floss to work... 45c
 635—Child's Bib. Stamped on best white pure linen, with mercerized floss to work... 30c
 658—Guest Towel. Stamped on superfine 24x15 inch pure linen white Huckaback, with mercerized floss to work... 55c
 701—Centrepiece 22 inches in diameter, stamped on tinted grey linen and mercerized floss to work... 55c
 710—Whisk Broom Holder. Stamped and tinted on grey linen, with mercerized floss to work... 25c
 555—Handkerchief Case, Stamped on best white pure linen, mercerized floss to work... 35c
 Transfer patterns of any of the above designs sent to any address for 10 cents each. Stamped goods and material for working at prices quoted. Address all orders to Fashion Department of this paper.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

FOR THE OLDER MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG CANADA CLUB

Hands up, how many of you read the newspapers, by which I mean the news, not just the funny pictures and accounts of murders and suicides. No hands at all. Dear me!

Now I know that grown people are always telling young people what they should do and that they will be sorry if they don't and the young people always say, "Huh, why didn't you do it yourselves if it is so good." To which we grown folk can only answer that we didn't know any better.

But really truly you will be as glad as glad can be if you get the habit of reading the papers regularly while you are young. Try it for a month and see if you don't find them full of interesting things.

In today's paper there is an account of a woman in Alberta being given a pension of twenty-five dollars a month as an acknowledgment of the bravery of her husband who lost his life in trying to rescue a comrade from a well.

Day before yesterday there was an uncanny story about some Esquimaux who had been lost on an island for ten long years and who were found the other day all in perfect health. So you will find that every issue has some queer story of the north or south, the east or west.

DIXIE PATTON.

THEN THE MOON LAUGHED

(One of the Prize Stories)

There are good and bad fairies just the same as good and bad boys and girls. Fairies and boys and girls get angry sometimes and so does the moon.

On this particular night something must have happened or was going to happen, because the moon shed such a cold light over the earth, and especially over Amestead Woods, which lay just north of Amestead village. I guess the moon knew that there were fairies in this wood. He wasn't far wrong either. The Black Jacks lived here. They were the bad fairies, and the Spirits, the good fairies lived in the woods also. They all lived together until one day the queen of the Spirits issued a command to have a wall built across the woods, dividing it in two, one for the Black Jacks and one for the Spirits. But the Black Jacks said, "No," and they said it good and loud too. The Spirits said, "Yes," and they said it even louder than the Black Jacks, and the quarrel started.

The Black Jacks were little fellows about three inches high. Their leader, the Knight of the Red Cap, was the tallest of any of them, he being four inches high. They all wore funny little red capes and caps. The caps all were pointed and had a bell at the very top.

The Spirits were about three inches high. Their queen was about three and a quarter inches high. You see a large book was kept and each fairy's height was taken once a year. The tallest was nearly always given some high office, like "The High Keeper of the Key," or "The Keeper of the Climates." You see every year the trees and flowers and grasses had to be painted, the winds tended to and ever so many things must be done. The Spirits all wore silver colored capes and caps. The caps were pointed just like the Black Jacks, with a silver bell at the top.

As I was saying, the moon shone over Amestead woods, only its light was cold. It shone through the tree tops and saw a crowd of Black Jacks sitting around a fire all talking as fast as they could talk. When they saw Mr. Moon they grew angry with him for always butting in where he wasn't wanted. One saucy little fellow stuck out his tongue at him, but the moon didn't seem to mind that. Red Cap rose and said, "Comrades, you have heard what the queen of the Spirits has said. She has not only said that she shall build a wall across the country, but she has started to build it." This was received in deepest silence. "Now tomorrow night we must go forth prepared for battle. The bell that we have hung from the ancient oak shall ring and every man of you must come here. I will appoint officers to form you for we will march in a body and for this once we must be in order. Now away every one of you for I must think now, and remember twelve o'clock sharp," and Red Cap sank into deep thought. The

moon's mouth was still in a very straight line. He was growing very pale; he knew that Mr. Sun would soon be up and that he'd have to begin his duties on the other side of the world.

Twelve o'clock sharp found a neatly formed army of three thousand Black Jacks right on the spot, also Mr. Moon. Of course Mr. Moon would have to be there. He was rather a curious old fellow and he was very anxious to see how things would turn out.

"Forward," and they all marched, winding in and out among the trees. They passed the stone wall, which the Spirits had commenced, and on to her majesty's palace. But they stopped up short when they came face to face with her majesty's army. They had meant to surprise her and make her sign an agreement not to build the wall, but it was not going to be as easy as they had planned. Isn't it funny things are very seldom as easy as you plan? They wondered who had told them that they were coming. Of course it must have been the moon. Poor Mr. Moon, he generally got blamed for lots of things that he hadn't done at all. If they had thought of the owl that they noticed sitting above their heads they might have struck it nearer home.

"Charge!" and the two armies rushed against each other. For a while a pretty bad battle went on. Large numbers fell on both sides. Pretty soon Mr. Moon began to smile. That meant something was going to happen. The great door of the palace opened and the queen of the Spirits stepped out. Every one stood at attention. In her hand she held a wand from the end of which hung a silver star. When the Black Jacks heard this star ring out a silvery peal they dropped their guns and ran. Then the moon laughed. He opened his great big mouth and roared. The Black Jacks were so badly scared that they simply ran as hard as their tiny legs could carry them and the moon laughed. He laughed so hard that if he hadn't been sure of his footing away up there in the sky I'm afraid he would have fallen.

You see, the magic wand that the queen had brought out was capable of accomplishing great and terrible things. Yora, queen before this queen, had found this wand some place, no one knew where. She had turned a Black Jack footman of hers into a blade of grass. Now if the queen had let the star peal twice more and said, "Black Jacks begone, frogs appear," there would have been no Black Jacks and a whole lot of frogs.

The work on the stone wall went on bit by bit, but the Black Jacks didn't interfere. They were angry with Mr. Moon for laughing at them.

Some night if you happen to see the moon open his mouth and laugh you'll know that he's thinking of the time the Black Jacks ran away from the queen of the Spirits.

MARJORIE AULD,

Rosetown, Sask.

Age 14.

DICK'S ADVENTURES

Once upon a time there was a dwarf living in the garret of a large house. He was very brisk and lively. He could walk about without making any noise. He could prance with great agility. He could see through darkness like a cat. At night he would play hide-and-seek with the rats and mice and peek-a-boo with the bats.

Very early in the morning, before the inhabitants of the house were up, he would put on his morning suit and slip downstairs and into the pantry and help himself to pies and jam and cheese and everything he liked. After a good satisfactory breakfast he would go out into the woods and play all kinds of games until the sun reached the zenith, then he would return to his dear old garret, where he had a great collection of fairy books, and spend the afternoon reading and sleeping.

But I'll tell you what a sad thing happened to this dear little fellow some time ago. A naughty magician, who was jealous, came around one dark night when there was a terrible cyclone outside and this little dwarf was sound asleep amongst his feathers and dreaming he was in fairyland eating sugarplums and drinking apple cider.

The magician seized him by the neck



Furriers
By Appointment

To
H.M. King George V.

In Buying Furs by Mail it pays to Deal with a Reputable House

Price and quality are the two essentials to consider when purchasing furs either by mail or by a visit to the store. You can protect yourself by buying from Holt, Renfrew & Co. Ltd., the largest and best known furriers in Canada today. This large house buys its raw furs direct from the trapper and insures the quality of the finished garment or set by the utmost care and expert handling in every stage of manufacture. By this method we are able to offer better values in furs than the ordinary store and a study of the prices of our catalogue will prove the advisability of buying from us.

Our Guarantee—Your Protection

"We guarantee that the furs you purchase from us will be the best quality obtainable for the price paid, but if, for any reason whatever, you are not satisfied, return them within five days at our expense, and we will promptly refund your money."

Our Catalogue is Free—Send for it Today

Get our beautifully illustrated Catalogue. It gives a correct idea of the season's newest styles and an exact idea of how each garment or set will look. Send letter or postal today.

Holt, Renfrew & Company, Ltd.

433 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

EASTERN STORES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

\$12.50 at Catesbys

IN LONDON BUYS A

\$25.00 Canadian Suit



You've heard that clothes are cheaper in England, and you know that you can't beat English fabrics. But do you know that about two thousand Canadians buy their clothes every year direct from us, and save about one-half what they would have to pay if they bought them in Canada?

This is the reason why: We not only sell them a suit of fine English wool, beautifully tailored in the latest Canadian, New York or London style—as they prefer—but we sell them at manufacturer's cost.

Canadian tailors buy goods only in small suit lengths. Four profits come out of the cloth before it reaches them. Whereas we—buying all suitings direct from the mills—save these four profits and give you the benefit of the saving, and still make a fair profit ourselves.

We will prove it to you without a cent of obligation on your part. Just sign and return our coupon, and we'll send you our Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of cloth, a letter explaining our system of doing business, self-measurement chart, tape measure, and some 100 testimonials from satisfied customers—just to prove to you that every statement we make is correct.

All you need to do is to sign and mail the coupon, and the patterns will be sent by return mail. If you don't want to cut the paper, write a postcard or letter, and we'll send the patterns just the same, but to get them you must mention The Grain Growers' Guide.

Catesbys Ltd.

(Of Tottenham Court Rd., London, Eng.)

832 Sterling Bank Bldg.
WINNIPEG

The "BURLINGTON." This shows the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in Canada. The materials used are specially selected for this shape of suit.

\$12.50

Duty Free and Carriage Paid.

MAIL THIS
COUPON NOW
AND BE CON-
VINCED

MESSRS. CATESBYS LIMITED (of London),
Dept. "M," 832 Sterling Bank Bldg., Winnipeg:
Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit—overcoat.

Full Name

Full Address

*If you only want overcoat patterns, cross out the word "suit." If you only want suitings, cross out "overcoat." Grain Growers' Guide, Coupon No. 3.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



**CROWN BRAND
CORN
SYRUP**

Has [so many uses in the home that the housewife who hasn't a tin in the house is cooking under a handicap

It's delicious as an addition to dainty dishes.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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CARDINAL and BRANTFORD

Offices: Montreal, Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver

Write for Recipe Book

Via The Eastern Canadian Excursions Pacific Railway

**December 1st
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3 Months**

**Stopovers
East of
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First Class Round Trip Fares from Winnipeg to	
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MONTREAL, OTTAWA, BELLEVILLE, KINGSTON	\$45.00
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Corresponding Fares from all stations Port Arthur to Calgary, Alta., and Midway, B.C., and to all stations east of Port Arthur in Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.

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**8.25 k
13.30 k
13.15 k
21.25 k**

and dragged him along over sticks and stones for miles and miles to a dark ugly cavern, where he kept him as a slave a long time. He made poor Dick do all the hard work and live on only dead mice and snails and wear only a skunk skin for clothes.

But fortunately one day he escaped, weary as an old dog, hungry as a bear, and thin as a skeleton, and came back to his dear old garret. So now may you all say, "Long live our dear Dick in the garret."

ALBERTA JOHNSON,
Bruce, Alta. Age 11.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

Women and Manly Men," and also your answer to it, in the issue of October 29. I wish to thank you for that answer, which I have enjoyed reading very much and which displays so much thought and study. Have you ever noticed how there are always some people who will make wild, inaccurate statements on any subject in which they happen to be interested, knowing that although many others may have their doubts as to the truth of their statements, yet we may not all be able to make the necessary investigation in order to prove them wrong?

Will you kindly tell us if there is to be a convention, similar to that held last winter in Saskatchewan, and if so, when and where is it to be held? Thanking you for the many helpful articles you give us from week to week, and hoping to meet you some day, I am, yours sincerely,

MARY K. ANDERSON.

I hope there will be a Women Grain Growers' convention held in connection with the men's convention at Moose Jaw in February. I hope we will have the pleasure of meeting.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

Queen's Bread Pudding

Soak two cupfuls of bread crumbs in a quart of milk. When they have absorbed all the liquid add the well beaten yolks of four eggs, half a cupful of sugar, a half a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and cinnamon and nutmeg to suit the taste, or flavor with vanilla or orange extract. Bake, in the dish in which it is to be served, for one hour, then spread the top with jam or desiccated cocoanut, arrange thin slices of orange on this, and on these put little mounds of meringue made by whipping the egg white with powdered sugar. In the centre of each meringue drop a raisin or a candied cherry, and return to the oven for a minute to brown the meringue. Or simply use a plain meringue over the jam-spread pudding. Serve with cream.

Orange Pudding

Take off the rind and as much of the white coating as possible from five sweet oranges, cut them in slices and remove the seeds. Cover the slices with a coffee-cupful of granulated sugar and let stand for half an hour. Bring a pint of milk to the boiling point in the double boiler, add to it a tablespoonful of cornstarch wet to a paste with a little cold milk; when the mixture begins to thicken stir in the well beaten yolks of three eggs. Cook for two minutes and turn while hot over the oranges. Spread a meringue of the egg whites over the top of the pudding and put it in the oven to brown slightly. Eat cold with powdered sugar and cream for sauce.

Baked Apple Pudding

Peel, core and slice rather tart apples and stew until soft with just enough water to keep them from burning. When soft beat to a pulp with a fork and weigh. For every half pound of the pulp allow half a pound of granulated sugar, the grated rind of one lemon, and six well beaten eggs. Beat all together until smooth, then melt half a cupful of butter and stir it with the rest. Put a rim of pie paste around a deep earthenware pudding dish and pour in the apple mixture. Bake for half an hour, and serve with powdered sugar and cream. Nutmeg or cinnamon may be added to the pudding if the flavor is liked.

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience is the best law; honesty is the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

The Automatic Lift Top

Is one of the "distinctive" features of the Sask-Alta. Broiling and toasting can be done without stooping. This feature alone goes far towards making the Sask-Alta the favorite range.

Sold everywhere by good dealers who back our guarantee

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London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

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Just send us a post-card asking for our Free Testing System. With our system anyone can correctly test their eyes in a few minutes. Our glasses are 10K gold filled frames, and latest styles. We guarantee to fit you correctly or return your money. Most firms charge four dollars for glasses like these, our price is \$2.00, and we give you with each pair a handsome pocket case free. Fisher-Ford Mfg. Co., Dept. 059, 31 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Question and Answer No. 3

Question :

A member of our Club is getting married. Ten of his friends want to give him a personal present, costing about \$100.00. Let us have your suggestions by return mail. He has a good watch, so no need of suggesting that.

Answer:

We have so many things to offer you that we are simply going to give you a list. If you will just choose something from the list, we will see that it goes to you in the best of shape for presentation.

LIST

A 14 karat gold Cigarette Case and Match Box to correspond.
A Fob with Gold Locket, set with solitaire diamond.
A London Leather Suit Case, fitted with sterling silver toilet accessories.
A Chest of Table Silver.
A Solitaire Diamond Ring.
A Diamond Scarf Pin.
A Sterling Silver Loving Cup.
A Sterling Silver Cigar Box filled with best Havanas.

Henry Birks & Sons

Jewellers Limited

WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A Harvest Eve

The summer gods are passing as they've passed a million times,
Their going chills the earth and thrills the skies.
All passion leaves the prairie, a tale of love that's told,
The land is just a dream of fading dyes.

The East is sloe-stained velvet with pencilled leaden lines—
A sample that the shades have just unrolled.
The arch of God's a span of light that's shone through amber wine,
The Western sky a story book of gold.

The distance-mist is rose-love kissed, caressed of golden rod;
A lonely cloud's an undeciphered rune.
Each hollow's made of liquid shade and fitted with spent desire,
And like a golden globule is the moon.

Crushed mint and dying grasses fling their incense to the sky,
The rose-fruit shines—a ruby in the grass.
Each poplar bluff's a vision of tarnished green and bronze;
The fireweeds waste their purple mist—and pass.

The summer gods are passing as they've passed a million times,
Their work is done—and gone their little day.
When the stars and suns have seeded as the prairie flowers have done,
Will space be clothed in splendor as the systems fade away?
GERALD J. LIVELY.

What is Direct Legislation?

Continued from Page 7

withstanding the fact that the voters rejected two measures in which I was much interested. After having reported ten sessions of legislatures in different States, I believe the people exercise more care and discrimination than do members of American legislative bodies when they vote upon measures.

Of the 37 measures submitted to popular vote this year, 26 were rejected. Equal suffrage was approved, this being the seventh time it has been voted on since 1887. The legislature submitted six amendments to the constitution, and five of them were rejected. One of the rejected measures was designed to cripple Direct Legislation. There were, in fact, two amendments designed to cripple Direct Legislation, one being submitted by the legislature and one by initiative petition. They were called "majority rule" measures, and provided that an actual majority of all voters voting at an election must vote in favor of a measure in order that the measure be approved. In other words, it was proposed to count as voting "No" all those who fail to vote on the measure. That is, if a total of 140,000 votes are cast at an election, then a measure fails of adoption unless 70,001 votes are cast for it, even though not more than 500 votes are cast directly against it. Both those so-called "majority rule" amendments were rejected. While I was much interested in two of the measures that were rejected, I must admit that the voters used great care and discrimination in marking their ballots. The more I see of legislative action by the people the more do I admire the intelligence with which they act, as compared with the legislative inefficiency of legislatures.

State Supplies Information

It is said that the people cannot possibly act intelligently upon thirty or forty measures at one election. Before taking that position, one should remember two things: First, some two months before the election every registered voter in Oregon receives from the Secretary of State a pamphlet containing the full text of every measure to be voted on, with arguments for and against the measures, prepared by the proponents and opponents of the measures. Secondly, during each forty-day session the Oregon legislature acts upon 700 to 800 bills and resolutions. Nominally, the legislature is in session forty days; actually it is in session not more than thirty days. The average voter, then, has some sixty days for the study of, say, 40 measures, while the legislator has forty days for the study of 700 measures. Can it be said that a legislator has a better opportunity to inform himself and vote intelligently than has the average voter?

In almost exact proportion as questions before the people are simple or complex, the percentage of votes cast upon measures ranges from about 90 down to about 63—the average being about 71 per cent. of the votes on candidates. Not only are Oregon voters giving more attention to public questions since the adoption of Direct Legislation, but the teachers and pupils in the public schools are giving far more attention to the science of government.

Moreover, with the abolition of the old system of control of legislation and government by party machines and private interests, each campaign shows less partisan feeling than the preceding campaign.

By no means the least merit of Direct Legislation is the fact that it tends to shield the legislator from temptation. The evil forces that act upon legislators and tempt them to do wrong are less likely to offer the temptations if the people have power to nullify the acts of legislators and to act for themselves when their chosen representatives fail to act. Therefore, so far from opposing Direct Legislation, the man of honor who seeks or holds a position in a legislative body should welcome and strongly advocate Direct Legislation.

Can Trust the People


Can the people be trusted, and can business interests trust the people? The Hon. William M. Ladd, Oregon's greatest banker and a former member of the Oregon legislature, says he would "rather trust the people to legislate than trust any legislature."

It is not because representative government has failed that the people are turning for relief to Direct Legislation. Representative government has not failed; it has not been tried. When it is tried it will not fail, for it is democratic. The demand for Direct Legislation is a phase of the world-wide growth towards democracy. Whether or not a pure democracy is possible or desirable is not the question. No people are compelled to choose between unrepresentative government and a pure democracy. What the "fathers" wanted us to have, or what they supposed they were giving us, is of less importance than what we want. Nations, states and communities of living men and women have a natural, moral right not to be governed by dead men. They have an equal right not to be misgoverned by living men.

DARE NOT



"We're going to live in the country, doctor."
"But the climate may disagree with your wife, Mr. Henpeck."
"Oh, doctor, it wouldn't dare!"



INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

The Greatest Animal Tonic In The World

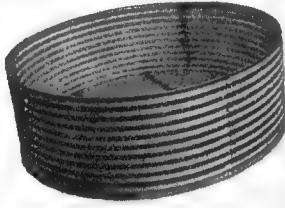
And the greatest feed saver in the world. This wonderful tonic will keep stock in better condition with 25% less feed, than regular feed without it.

It aids digestion and assimilation—keeps the blood clean and the flesh firm—and protects the animals against disease.

THREE FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

If you will write and tell us how many head of stock you own, we will forward to you free our \$3,000. Stock Book. 100

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.



Stock Tanks, Culverts and Well Curbing

Over 300 of these stock tanks are in use today and judging from results and satisfactory references furnished us, we are convinced that no farmer or stockman can afford to be without one. The tanks have proved to be up to the standard guaranteed by us, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are the best stock tank on the market today.

We use a heavier gauge of material in their manufacture than is used by other metal tank makers, and our rivetting cannot be improved upon, while our prices compare favorably with those of any local manufacturers.

Our culverts are guaranteed to stand the test of any road traffic and are equal in durability to any piping on the market.

Well Curbing:—Metal does not decay like wood, nor get coated with fungus, as a result your drinking water is always sweet and pure.

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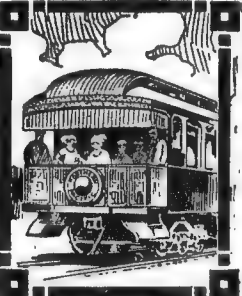
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are coming into such general use that we have been frequently asked for a practical book in ordinary language dealing with these machines. We have selected "Gas, Oil and Steam Engines," by J. B. Rathbun, as the best book at the lowest price. You will find whatever you want to know on this subject in this manual. Postpaid, \$1.10

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Famous Dining Car Service with the "Great Big Baked Potato"

The line operating two trains daily---morning and evening service---between Winnipeg and Minneapolis-St. Paul. Passengers from west of Winnipeg are assured of convenient connection to points South and East. You're on the right track when you take the N. P.

"N. P. Limited"	"Manitoba Limited"
Fast Over-Night Train	Fast De Luxe Day Train
Lv. Winnipeg 5:15 p.m.	Lv. Winnipeg 7:30 a.m.
Ar. Minneapolis 8:05 a.m.	Ar. Minneapolis 10:10 p.m.
Ar. St. Paul 8:30 a.m.	Ar. St. Paul 10:35 p.m.



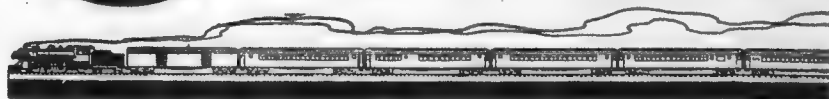
Pullman Sleeping Cars, Parlor-Observation Cars, Coaches, Dining Cars. Night train has barber and bath.

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Agency for all Ocean Steamship lines.



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And those who consign their grain to a live Commission House thus may catch such bulges. Markets have a better tone. Or we are ready to make highest net track bids on request. Get special billing instructions on oats and barley when loading. We can thus make you some money.

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Grain Shippers!

Over fifty years' experience in the grain trade of Canada and the facilities to enable us to give every necessary attention to all carlot shipments entrusted to our care are a guarantee to you of satisfactory results.

Bill your cars "Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited." That will enable us to see that your shipment has dispatch, check up grading and make prompt disposition in accordance with your wishes. We are prepared to handle cars strictly on commission or to wire out net quotations, if desired. Liberal advances and prompt adjustment with Government Certificate. Any Banker will tell you our standing in the grain trade is the very highest. Write us for desired information re shipping and disposition of grain in carload lots. If you haven't already one of our Data for Grain Shippers, let us send you one. It will be of value to you.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY

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THE SQUARE DEAL GRAIN CO. LTD.

A STRAIGHT COMMISSION HOUSE

We stand for good faith towards shippers; competent service as selling agents; and promptness in attending to correspondence and in remitting advances and settlements. Try us.

E. A. PARTRIDGE,
President and General Manager.

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SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

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You Want Results We get Them for You

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Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "FORT WILLIAM"

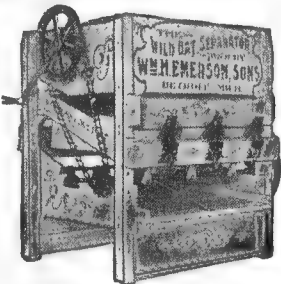
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Made in Three Sizes:
6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
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WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats. Perfect Separation of OATS from BARLEY or RYE for SEED.

Factories: DETROIT, Mich., & WINDSOR, Ont.

Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

WM. H. EMERSON & SONS

CAMPBELL AVE. AND M.C.R.R., DETROIT, MICH.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

GEESSE	per lb.	13c
LIVE OLD ROOSTERS	"	10c
TURKEYS (old or young)	"	17c
DUCKS	"	13c
SPRING CHICKENS	"	13c
LIVE OLD HENS	"	11½c

Cash Sent Immediately Upon Receipt of Goods
PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—If you are willing to keep your Old Hens until the end of January, I will then guarantee you 15 cents per lb., live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. In the meantime let me know how many you will be able to hold.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.

LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG'S CO-OPERATIVE STORE

In the summer of 1912 a movement was set on foot to organize a Co-operative Society in Winnipeg, and after a good deal of spadework by a number of the moving spirits, who were thoroughly imbued with the principles of the co-operative movement, they succeeded in raising capital sufficient to open their first store, at 350 Cumberland avenue, for the sale of groceries and provisions in June of the present year, with a membership of over 400 drawn from all parts of the city. This being the first society that has been formed in the city on a thoroughly co-operative basis a keen interest is being taken in the new venture, and high hopes are held as to its success. Since the opening in June the sales have continued to increase month after month, the latest accounts going to show an increase in trade of forty per cent. for the month of October over the previous month, while the share capital paid up has increased from \$2,000 to \$5,500 and the shareholders number 540.

Membership Costs But \$3.00

A small pamphlet issued a few weeks ago sets forth the particulars as to how to become a member of the society. The modest sum of \$3.00 constitutes one share, which may be deposited, with an application for membership, or a member may make a deposit of one dollar and pay up the balance at the rate of fifty cents per month. Each shareholder can purchase fifty shares, this being the maximum holding that any one shareholder may deposit according to the Co-operative Societies Act of Manitoba, under which this society is registered and holds its charter.

Cash Business

The trading operations are carried on on a strictly cash basis, absolutely no credit being allowed, according to its by-laws. Supplies are drawn from local wholesale houses and every advantage is taken in procuring the best terms by arranging prompt settlements. With the object of following up more closely the true co-operative ideal the society is getting into touch with the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Manchester, England, and in the course of a few weeks delivery is expected of the first order of various productions manufactured by that gigantic concern (the C.W.S.) which had a turnover last year of seventy-five million dollars. By this means the society will be dealing direct with the producers and thus the middleman's profit will be saved to the society.

Dividend on Purchases

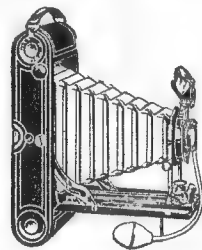
The system of retailing is similar to that adopted in the Old Country, the merchandise being retailed in any quantity at lowest market rates and, after meeting operating expenses, including depreciation on equipment, and paying interest at six per cent. per annum on paid-up capital, the surplus will be divided amongst the shareholders in the form of dividend on their purchases, at the end of each balancing period, in January and July, when an inventory of the stock is taken and the accounts audited by a chartered accountant. The management of the society is vested in a board of directors consisting of seven members, who are elected by the shareholders at the half-yearly business meetings, all of whom give their services to the society gratis, and a manager with old country co-operative experience is responsible for the general organization and supervises the buying in the society's interests. The society is now in a position to undertake a mail order business, and in the future will no doubt develop a large business with farmers throughout the West.

THE QUESTION OF THE AGE

Why does the woman with the sewing-machine have to work as hard to keep body and soul together as did the woman with the needle?—S.C. in The Public.

People in this country talk of money stringency, but so long as the great industrial nations of the world are spending £400,000,000 a year on armaments, it is absurd to talk about the difficulties in getting money for trade.—Right Hon. David Lloyd George.

A Xmas Suggestion



No. 3A Folding Pocket Kodak

Of all amateur pictures, the 3A (3½x5½) is the most popular size. Its proportions are just right for post-cards, it is unusually effective for landscape photography and for street scenes when used horizontally; while vertically it is ideal for portraiture whether full length, or head and shoulders with the Kodak Portrait Attachment.

THE PRICE

No. 3A F.P. Kodak, R.R. lens,	
Kodak Ball Bearing Shutter	\$20.00
Ditto, with Kodak Automatic Shutter	25.00
Black Sole Leather Case, with strap	2.00
Kodak Autotime Scale	1.00
N.C. Film Cartridge, 10 exposures,	
3½x5½	.70
Ditto, 6 exposures	.40
Kodak Portrait Attachment	.50

Complete Illustrated Kodak Catalogue mailed free upon request.

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Winnipeg Co-operative Society LIMITED

(Incorporated under The Co-operative Societies Act)

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SPECIAL PRICES FOR MAIL ORDERS

F.O.B. WINNIPEG

Pure Cane Granulated Sugar, per 100 lb. sack	\$5.25
Pure Cane Granulated Sugar, per 18 lb. sack	1.00
Household Tea (Special Blend), per lb.	.29
Pure Ground Coffee, per lb.	.30
Cocoa (Pure Soluble), per lb.	.30
Finest Cleaned Currants, 11 lbs. for	1.00
Household Flour, per 98 lb. sack	3.00
Jams and Jellies (Robertson's), per 7 lb. tin	1.25
Marmalade (Pure Orange), per 7 lb. tin	.90
Tomatoes (New Pack), per ½ doz. tins	.75
Pears (New Pack), per ½ doz. tins	.85
Pork and Beans (Clark's), per ½ doz. tins	.45
Soap (Royal Crown), per box of 100 bars	4.90

Mail Orders Shipped same day as Received

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NOTE THE ADDRESS—

350 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg

JOHN BRIGHT was the greatest Englishman of the last hundred years. He was a reformer with the courage of his convictions. He was an honest politician who cared more for the welfare of the people than for the glory and gifts of office. Read the "Life of John Bright," by Barry O'Brien, post paid 40 cents. Ask for our complete catalog of progressive and agricultural books. It's free

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Our students are receiving from \$3 to \$8 per day. We have an employment system which enables us to place students in good situations after graduation. This institution is the newest and the most up-to-date practical school in Canada. We teach driving on the streets with different makes of autos; also teach bricklaying, plumbing, etc. OMAR SCHOOL OF TRADES AND ARTS, 483 Main Street, Winnipeg.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 8, 1913)

Wheat—Has had an advance and decline daily with the net result showing a loss of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent from date of last review for November and December options, and $\frac{1}{4}$ for May. Advances from Liverpool at the outset were easier coupled with the lower American markets reflected on ours. However, as the week advanced reports from the Argentine grew gradually worse and all continental markets who depend on this country later on for supplies strengthened and were more friendly to offerings of Canadian wheat. With the better demand for the cash article all months were lighter and the holder of any wheat was not worrying on the outcome. India, too, has been sending had reports on crop conditions existing in their country. Russian offerings have been light, which all tends to make the importing countries on the Continent more and more dependent on Canadian offerings. On the whole, there is an undertone of strength noticeable and there should be no doubt of our market advancing Monday if the cables from Liverpool are at all strong and the conditions in Argentine not improved. Receipts are beginning to drop off a little. Closing store values are as follows for 1st, 2nd, 3rd—81 $\frac{1}{2}$, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oats—Held steady at the outset, but later firmed up, even though receipts continue to arrive freely. Closing store values for 2 C.W. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Barley—Held steady all the week, with the demand a little better. Closing for 3 C.W. was 43 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Flax—Very weak throughout and closing quotations shows a loss of $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for the cash article for the week.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May
November 4	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 5	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 6	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 7	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 8	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 10	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats—			
November 4	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 5	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 6	34	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 7	34	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 8	34	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 10	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flax—			
November 4	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 5	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	120
November 6	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 7	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 8	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 10	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, Nov. 7

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, transit	80.86
No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars	85.25
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,500 bus., to arrive	85.25
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	85.25
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	83.25
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, by sample	79.25
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, dock	82.25
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	79.25
Rejected wheat, 1 car	79.25
No grade wheat, 1 car	80.25
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, transit	77.25
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	82.25
Mixed wheat, No. 1, 1 car	80.25
Mixed wheat, No. 3, 1 car	11.50
Screenings, 1 car	6.50
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	69.25
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	36.25
No. 3 white oats, 6 cars	36.25
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	36.25
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	35.25
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	35.25
No. 3 oats, 2 cars, delivery	33.25
Sample oats, 1 car	36.25
Sample oats, 1 car	35.25
No. 2 rye, 1 car, to arrive	58.25
No. 2 rye, 1 car	54.25
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	58.25
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	48.25
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	57.25
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	53.25
Sample barley, 1 car	65.25
Sample barley, 4 cars	48.25
No. 1 flax, 2 cars, dock	1.30
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.32

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

Liverpool, Nov. 8, 1913.

Spot—New Crop	Close	Prev.
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	\$1.00	\$0.99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	.98 $\frac{1}{2}$	.98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	.96 $\frac{1}{2}$	.96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Futures—Easy		
December, per bushel	1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.02
March, per bushel	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
May, per bushel	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are	4.82 2-3—Winnipeg Free Press.	
Wheat—Steady. American cables and strength		
in Winnipeg caused shorts to cover at the opening,		
and prices were unchanged to $\frac{1}{4}$ higher. Manitoba		
offers were fewer and more firmly held, and there		
was a better demand for cargoes, with unfavorable		
advices from India and conflicting advices from		
Argentina.		
Later, profit taking resulted and prices declined		
on favorable modern millers' report, increased		
American shipments as shown by Bradstreet,		
together with private advices received here of a		
generally favorable character from Argentine.		
Market closed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lower.		

WHEAT IN STORAGE

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The amount of wheat in store at terminal lake elevators and public elevators in Eastern Canada on Oct. 30, 1913, was 16,459,593 bushels, as compared with 13,650,463 bushels on Nov. 1, 1912. Of other grains there was in store 12,465,903, as against 4,594,246 at the same period in 1912.

CALGARY LIVE STOCK

Calgary, Nov. 8, 1913.—Receipts of live stock at Calgary this week were as follows: Cattle, 2,504; sheep, 3,308; hogs, 3,093; horses, 57.

There was not much action in the cattle market this week, but prices seemed about the same as last week, butcher steers \$6.50, cows and heifers \$5.50. The demand for feeders and stockers also seemed to be slow, while the price held firm. Hogs seemed very plentiful, and we look for hogs to sell cheaper.

Prices fed and watered are as follows:—

Steers, choice export, 1400 to 1600 lbs., \$6.00 to \$6.50; steers, feeders, 800 to 1100 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.25; steers, stockers, light, 400 to 800 lbs., \$4.75 to \$6.00.

Heifers, choice heavy, \$5.50; common, \$5.25.

Cows, choice heavy, \$5.35; common, \$5.00 to \$5.15.

Calves, heavy, \$7.00 to \$8.00; light (to 200 lbs.), \$9.00.

Springers, choice, \$65.00 to \$80.00; common, \$50.00 to \$60.00.

Bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.50; oxen, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Lambs, \$6.00; sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Hogs, \$7.75. (Usual cut for stags and heavies).

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Nov. 7, 1913

Wheat—	1913	1912
1 Hard	94,845.30	Last year's figures approximately 9,500,000 bushels. Detail figures not reported owing to C.P.R. strike being on.
1 Nor.	6,405,799.20	
2 Nor.	2,727,051.15	
3 Nor.	572,392.20	
No. 4	131,392.50	
Others	1,462,467.38	
This week	11,393,948.53	
Last week	10,923,404.13	
Increase	470,544.40	
Oats—		
1 C.W.	27,160.15	31,351.11
2 C.W.	1,904,179.10	847,145.26
3 C.W.	890,057.02	185,753.01
Ex. 1 Fd.	61,413.10	239,097.13
Others	482,512.27	175,937.05
This week	3,365,331.30	
Last week	3,600,187.14	
Decrease	234,855.18	
Barley—1913		
1 N.W.C.	1,405,704.06	1,938,679.06
2 C.W.	776,225.21	99,095.55
3 C.W.	234,068.45	51,416.43
Feed	52,840.03	85,304.08
Others	38,207.02	
This week	2,557,045.29	
Last week	2,760,438.19	
Decrease	203,392.38	
Last year's estimated total	900,000.00	
Shipments		
Wheat		
1913 (lake)	7,292,894	2,180,931
(rail)	29,158	9,563
1912	5,252,967	1,002,553
Oats		
1913	2,180,931	655,804
1912	1,002,553	344,275
Barley		
1913	655,804	231,831
1912	344,275	475,962
Flax		
1913	231,831	475,962
1912	475,962	

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Inter-Ocean says: Wheat traders said last night that the market was acting good, considering the fact that the northwest did a lot of hedging here, and that spreaders were busy selling here and buying in Minneapolis. The latter market, traders said, gave evidence of tightening owing to Chicago buying there. Traders who were bearish a few days ago were disposed to take a more hopeful view of the situation, as they fail to see where there is any great selling pressure, and are disposed to buy conservatively on breaks. A Duluth exporter, who was here yesterday, said that Manitoba and Durum wheat was being sold abroad as fast as offered, and that No. 1 Durum brings more than Manitoba No. 1 Northern. He believes there is between 35 and 40 per cent. back in the three northwestern states.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the old or C.P.R. stockyards last week amounted to 2,423 cattle, 129 calves, 1,582 hogs and 1,607 sheep, as compared with 2,218 cattle, 151 calves, 1,388 hogs and no sheep for the week previous. For the corresponding week last year the receipts were 4,554 cattle, 2,385 hogs and 6,758 sheep.

The supply of cattle has increased during the past week and prices have held pretty steady. The market has been uneven, however, as the trade

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, November 8, were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	80.81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80.83 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Nor. wheat	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Nor. wheat	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
No grade	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 White oats	38.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	46.66
Barley	1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flax, No. 1		
Futures—		
November wheat	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
December wheat	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
May wheat	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef Cattle, top	86.25	89.70
Hogs, top	8.25	8.10
Sheep, yearlings	5.25	6.25

is split up between the C.P.R. yards, the Union yards and Gordon's. For the latter half of the week about 800 cattle, 600 hogs and a few sheep were received at the Union yards, the C.P.R. still refusing to handle at their yards any stock that comes in by the other railways. Sales have been made at the Union yards this week, many of them with satisfaction to the shippers, but the dealers and commission men are wondering how long the present disorganization will keep up.

Quite a few stockers and feeders were among the week's receipts. Choice steers are scarce, the majority being half-fat, but a couple of carloads were sold on Thursday for \$6.35, which was the top for the week. The weather has been unfavorable to the trade and common and medium cattle should sell a little higher as soon as the weather gets cold enough so that the packers will be safe in freezing. Choice females are selling around \$5.40 to \$5.75, with medium class butcher cows and heifers from \$5.00 to \$5.25. Choice veals are \$8.50 to \$7.00. A steady trade is expected for some days.

Hogs

The hog market has been steady all week, the majority of the choice hogs being disposed at \$5.25 at the C.P.R. yards off cars, and \$5.10 fed and watered at the Union yards. The receipts are only moderately heavy these days and as long as this condition holds prices will probably stay level.

Sheep and Lambs

Lambs are in good demand just now, prices ranging from \$6.50 to \$7.00 for choice lambs, and \$5.00 to \$5.50 for choice mutton sheep. A fair supply came to hand this week, but the demand keeps good.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment

Butter

Fancy dairy butter is scarce, but dealers assert that the 24-25 cents now being quoted is all that it is worth, consequently they predict little if any advance on this line. Creamery butter is finding a ready sale at high prices. If Manitoba dairy does not pick up before long dealers will have to import from the South or Eastern cities to supply the local demand.

Eggs

Eggs are scarce, and while the candled stock are not quoted above 27 cents, the strictly guaranteed kind are worth from 35 to 40 cents a dozen and there are not nearly enough coming in to fill the city's requirements.

Potatoes

Potatoes have not been coming in very plentifully of late and some Winnipeg produce firms would be glad of one or two carloads of first class stock, at 40 cents per bushel, shipped in sacks.

Milk and Cream

Milk and cream from the country is coming in very well for the season. The open fall has helped to keep up the supplies, so that the schedule has not been raised as early as former autumns. No change is expected for a while.

Live Poultry

Poultry prices are practically unchanged. A good supply is coming to hand, the weather so far having been satisfactory for shipping live poultry. Turkey is 17 cents, and chickens, ducks and geese range around 12 and 13 cents, with fowl (old hens and roosters) from 8 to 11 cents.

Dressed Meats

Dressed beef is now quoted at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, instead of 11 cents last week. Spring lamb is also down a half a cent, to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Other dressed meats are unchanged, pork and mutton 12 cents, and veal 13-14 cents. Butchers report that only pork and veal seem to be available on Manitoba farms.

Hay

The recent congestion of low grade hay has now been cleared up and the market is in a better condition. No. 1 Red Top is quoted \$10 to \$12, No. 1 Upland \$9-\$11, and No. 1 Timothy \$13-\$15.

Furs

Local fur dealers are still making up their fall and winter fur quotations, and these will be given as soon as they are ready.

Hides, Wool, Tallow

Hides—Cured hides, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. delivered in Winnipeg; green hides, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; western branded hides, 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; shearings and lambskins, 15 to 35 cents each.

Tallow—No. 1 tallow is worth 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents lb.; No. 2, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, delivered to the trade.

Wool—Manitoba wool is bringing 10 to 11 cents per lb. for coarse; 11 to 12 cents for medium. Seneca Root—45 to 45 cents per lb.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill. Nov. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; market slow. Beef, \$6.60 to \$9.70; Texas steers, \$6.50 to \$7.65; stockers and feeders, \$4.90 to \$7.65; cows and heifers, \$5.25 to \$8.15; calves, \$7.00 to \$11.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market steady. Light, \$7.50 to \$8.05; mixed, \$7.60 to \$8.10; heavy, \$7.35 to \$8.10; rough, \$7.35 to \$7.55; pigs, \$5.00 to \$7.65; bulk of sales, \$7.75 to \$8.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market lower. Native, \$4.10 to \$5.25; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$6.25; lambs, native, \$5.55 to \$7.65.

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from November 4 to November 10 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Nov. 4	81½	79½	77½	73	..	..	..	33½	31½	32½	31½	30	43½	39½	37½	37½	112½	110½	100	..
5	80	78	76	72	..	..	..	33½	32	32½	31	30	43½	40	38	38	111	109	99	..
6	81	79	77	73	..	..	..	33½	32	33½	32	30½	43½	40	38	38	111½	109½	99½	..
7	82	80	78	74	..	..	..	34	32½	33	32	30½	43½	40	38	38	111	109½	99½	..
8	81	80	78	74	..	..	..	33½	32	33½	32	30½	43½	40	38	38	111	109	99	..
10	82	81½	79½	74	..	..	..	34½	33	38	32	30½	43½	40½	38	38	111½	109½	99½	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	82	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy 24c-25c	24c-25c	24c-25c	28c
No. 2 Nor.	81	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	Choice butcher steers and	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	5.75-6.00	No. 1 dairy 22c	22c	22c	25c-26c
No. 3 Nor.	79	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	heifers	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.65	Good round lots 20c	20c	20c	23c-24c
No. 4	74	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5			71	steers and heifers	5.25-5.40	5.25-5.40	4.60-5.00	Candled	27c	27c	28c
No. 6			61	Best fat cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	4.75-5.50	Potatoes			
Feed			55	Medium cows	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	4.00-4.50	In sacks, per bushel ...	40c	40c	38c
Cash Oats				Common cows	3.25-4.00	3.25-4.00	3.00-3.50	Live Poultry			
No. 2 C.W.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	Best bulls	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.75-4.00	Chickens	12c-13c	12c-13c	15c
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.50	Fowl	8c-11c	8c-11c	10c
No. 3	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	6.00-7.00	5.25-6.00	Ducks	12c-13c	12c-14c	14c
Cash Flax				Heavy calves	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	Geese	12c-13c	12c-13c	10c
No. 1 N.W.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	Best milkers and spring- ers (each)	\$70-\$80	\$70-\$80	\$60-\$70	Turkey	17c	17c	16c
Wheat Futures				Com'n milkers and spring ers (each)	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60	\$40-\$50	Milk and Cream			
November	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hogs				Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	32c	32c	35c
December	82	81	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Choice hogs	\$8.00-8.25	8.00-8.25	8.50-8.75	Cream for butter-mak- ing purposes (per lb. butter fat)	27c	27c	30c
May	87	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	Heavy sows	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$5.00-6.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.1
Oat Futures				Stags	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	Hay (per ton)			
November	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sheep and Lambs				No. 1 Red Top	\$10-\$12	\$8-\$11	\$16
December	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-6.75	No. 1 Up Land	\$9-\$11	\$8-\$10	\$16
May	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	No. 1 Timothy	\$13-\$15	\$13-\$15	\$19-\$
Flax Futures											
November	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$								
December	111	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$								
May	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	124								

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FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE—E. 1/2 OF 17-10-20—HIGHLY improved farm, new buildings, large brick house, large barn and granary. One mile from Kemnay. Nine miles from Brandon, on main line of C.P.R. Also three good wells on property. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to owner, on premises. John Grant. 46-4

CLEAR TITLE LOTS IN EXCHANGE FOR farms, improved or otherwise. Give full particulars in first letter to Room 15, Cadogan Block, Calgary. 44-13

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FOREST HOME FARM—OLYDE STAL- lions, one, two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire pigs, May farrow. Some splendid Oxford Down rams, shearlings and lambs. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 31tf

THROUGH ILL-HEALTH WILL SELL ALL my show stock. Poland Chinas. Cotswold sheep. Also yearling Jersey bull. Frank Orchard, Deerwood, Man.

AYRESHIRE, BERKSHIRES, SHEP- shires. Stock all ages, singles, pairs, or herds for sale. John Alston, Lakeview Dairy Farm, Prince Albert.

W. J. HOOVER & SONS—SUNSET FARM, Bittern Lake, Alta. Breeders of Hampshire Hogs, Indian Runner Ducks, Buff Orpington Poultry. Visitors always welcome at farm.

CATTLE

12 GOOD REGISTERED DAIRY SHORT- horns due to freshen shortly. A large number of registered Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Young grade cattle a specialty. Farm near station. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 45tf

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles, J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

ROBERTS BROS., VEGREVILLE—LARG- est herd of Shorthorns in Western Canada. 40tf

FOR SALE—TWENTY HEAD REGISTER- ed Holsteins, both sexes. Choice breeding. John Gemmell, Pilot Mound. 45-8

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: SHEEP— Registered Leicesters, 20 mature rams, 30 big, lusty, ram lambs, 50 choice breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs, 300 young grade ewes, 150 high grade ewe lambs, choice foundation stock. Large, prolific, bacon-type Berkshires—60 spring and summer farrowed pigs, bred from winners, pairs not akin. Milking Shorthorns—young bulls. Prices moderate. Can ship direct on any railroad. Every shipment must satisfy or return at my expense. Money refunded. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

LARGE IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKS.—All ages. Sows bred and ready to breed. Young pigs, unrelated. Holsteins and Dairy Shorthorns. Wm. Gilbert, Birch Creek Dairy and Stock Farm, Minburn, Alta.

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FINE TEAM OF FIRST CLASS YOUNG mules. Large, bony and quiet. Jas. D. Brooks, Roland, Man. 45-6

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800 CHOICE YOUNG GRADE BREEDING ewes, 85 registered Shropshire ewes, and 50 registered Shropshire rams. For sale cheap. S. Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

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TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's Instant Louse Killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE WYAN- dottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels for sale. Also Pullets. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 41-6

BARRIED ROCK COCKERELS — PRIZE winning, heavy laying strains, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. R. A. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 43-4

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BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER WANTED — WE WANT 1,000 dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

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10,000 CORDS OF BEST POPLAR FOR sale.—Apply to Y. Filyk, Kreuzburg, Man. 45-4

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WOULD LIKE TO GET POSITION AS manager of farm. Would take job looking after stock for winter. Can give good references. John McDougall, Storthoaks, Sask. 46-2

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BIBLE STUDENTS CAN HARMONIZE THE scriptures by reading our booklet "About Hell," based on the latest authorities, with other helpful literature. Price Ten Cents. Free, on request, to the poor.—International Bible Students' Assn., 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 30-18

Our Ottawa Letter

Tariff Will Be Big Issue in Forthcoming Session

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—It is some years since the political situation has been so unsettled at this time of the year as it is at the present time. For some time past the close of the first week in November has seen the date of the opening of Parliament fixed and the sessional program pretty well outlined in a general way at least. This year finds the opening of the House two or more months away, while much uncertainty exists as to what business the government proposes to take up when the members do get together in January. At no time during the past three or four months has there been any very pronounced possibility of the House meeting at the usual time. The great majority of the cabinet ministers were against it, as were the supporters of the government from the more distant provinces, who object to coming to Ottawa for a few weeks before the Christmas holidays.

Premier Borden Unwell

When it became known that Premier Borden's health was not good, any idea there may have been of an early session in the minds of some was definitely abandoned and it was arranged that the premier should take a rest for six weeks. The indisposition of the government leader, it would probably be incorrect to use a stronger term, is causing much discussion and not a little apprehension at the capital. Mr. Borden is not seriously ill and is likely to live to a green old age, but signs are not lacking that he does not stand the strain and worry of political life as well as men of less robust physique, but with less tendency to worry when the ship of state gets into troubled waters. That he has aged since he assumed office, all who see him frequently will agree. Mr. Borden took one extended and one brief holiday during the summer months, and it was thought that he was again in pretty good shape. During the week the provincial premiers were in the capital he had a weak spell while attending a private dinner, and then it was realized that another rest was imperative. The announcement that he would go south for six weeks came as a great surprise to the majority of people, however, and naturally was the cause of much comment and speculation, while expressions of sympathy were many. While the hope is universal that the prime minister will return to Canada in good shape to take up the sessional task, the fear is expressed in a good many quarters that he will not be able to stand the strain of a heavy session through to the end; that the nervous trouble from which he suffers and which deprives him of needed rest is almost certain to recur and that before the session is over the leadership of the house will in a large measure have to be transferred to other shoulders.

The Naval Question

The absence of Mr. Borden at this season of the year must of necessity retard to some extent the formulation of the sessional plans. The various ministers will go ahead with the preparation of their estimates and such legislation as they are directly responsible for, but the larger measures, involving questions of government policies on big issues must stand in abeyance for the present. Up to the present time no decision has been arrived at by the government as to what it proposes to do in regard to its navy policy next session. During the early autumn months announcement was made in the ministerial press that the bill of last year providing for a gift of thirty-five million dollars would be again introduced. After the Conservative victory in Chateaugay the announcement was repeated a little more forcibly, but for a couple of weeks before the voting in South Bruce the subject was tabooed. Since the declaration of a representative Ontario constituency that it is not enamored of the contribution policy there has been a silence about the whole matter that is to say the least suggestive of further cogitation and uncertainty on the part of the government. But whatever the decision may be it is becoming more apparent every day that

the navy question cannot again prove to be the big feature of the session.

Chance for Opposition

The sweeping tariff changes made by the Wilson administration in the United States, the increasing burden on the people due to the high cost of living, and the demands of the farmers for free wheat and free agricultural implements, etc., in order that they may be put upon an equal footing with the agriculturists of the United States, are matters which will occupy the attention of the House largely to the exclusion of the practically dead issue of contribution. This is frankly admitted on all sides, but it must be stated that, as yet, there are no very striking indications that the government proposes to meet the demands to be made upon it. As far as can be gathered at present, although the developments between now and budget time may change the situation, the Minister of Finance proposes to adopt a watching and waiting attitude. He will say that it is necessary to see how the Wilson tariff operates before it is advisable for Canada to take action. Should that be so the opposition will miss a great chance if they do not seize the opportunity to frame a really progressive platform in the interests of the people. If the Government should stand firm in their friendliness to the interests and the Liberals fail to take full advantage of the opportunity which presents itself to fight the battles of the common people they will deserve to remain where they are for an indefinite period.

Military Madness

Continued from Page 18

the minister be carried out, even in part, there can be no decrease in the amount spent by Canada upon the game of playing at war. Sir Ian, who doubtless imbibed many of Col. Hughes' views during their several weeks of intercourse together, would have a muster roll of all Canadians fit for service—a first step in the direction of compulsory military service. He would buy for the use of the industrious, peace-loving citizens of the Dominion, 284 big guns and howitzers, 287 machine guns and 97,000 additional rifles. He would organize 48 more batteries of artillery, more infantry battalions and ammunition columns and military units of other kinds, almost without number; he would turn Canada into a great bristling military camp. And the minister approves of it all. The day after the report was issued, he said: "I am much pleased with the report, and I took care to have the general see all the bad as well as the good in the force. His remarks and criticisms largely coincide with my own views." To what extent Col. Sam. will be deterred from acting upon the recommendations made by the British general by the rather frigid reception it received from the party press it is hard to say. The comments of the newspapers were both cautious and cool. The Ottawa Evening Citizen, as an example, pointing out that "the purchase of new batteries and arms, of new stores and equipment, and other recommendations of the report, will entail an expenditure doubling, if not trebling the ten millions now spent annually." The Citizen forgot to mention the three millions and more for drill halls.

Thus we have a minister of militia who has practically doubled the military expenditure in two years, in a measure committed to plans which would double or treble them again, and a government slowly awakening to a realization of the fact that he is going too fast. If the people throughout the country will take the trouble to still further enlighten Premier Borden and his colleagues as to their opinion on the matter, they might do much to bring about an immediate curtailment of the present and proposed orgy of useless extravagance.

I am more afraid of deserving criticism than of receiving it.—Gladstone.

Latest War News

Campaign to widen the influence of The Guide and put the Triple Alliance to rout has started off briskly

Notwithstanding the fact that threshing is barely finished, our aggressive campaign for a 20,000 increase in circulation and a grand revival of old-time enthusiasm and progress started off last month with excellent dash. Our readers in each of the three prairie provinces are swinging into line with great promptness, and

taking advantage of the many exceptional offers on this page. They are realizing that this is their fight as much as ours. If you have not sent in your renewal do so today. Do not wait for a notice to renew. Tell all your friends who are not subscribers to take advantage of these remarkable offers also.

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Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Nor'-West Farmer

\$1.25 for one year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Western Home Monthly

\$1.25 for one year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Weekly Free Press

\$1.25 for one year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Weekly Farmers' Tribune

\$1.50 for one year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Western Home Monthly
Weekly Free Press

\$1.75 for one year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Western Home Monthly
Weekly Free Press
Nor'-West Farmer

\$2.25 for one year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Western Home Monthly
Weekly Free Press
Nor'-West Farmer
Weekly Farmers' Tribune

\$2.75 for one year

The Nor'-West Farmer

The Nor'-West Farmer, issued on the 5th and 20th of each month, is the oldest farm journal published in Western Canada. It was established in Winnipeg 32 years ago and is decidedly a Western Farm Paper for Western Farmers, carefully edited by practical men especially to meet the requirements of the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Every farmer needs it.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

Farmers' Tribune, Winnipeg

The opportunity is now presented to the farmers of the West of securing upon the most favorable terms in combination with The Guide, that old reliable stand-by, The Farmers' Tribune of Winnipeg, which for about a quarter of a century has been the constant friend and champion of the interests of the agriculturists of the West. Thoroughly up-to-date in all news and other departments. The Farmers' Tribune is an ideal weekly and should be in the home of every settler. It is a friend that can be relied upon. Try it in your home for one year.

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 to is cents per 100 lbs.

(Mail address, not for purpose of delivery)

Consigned to ORDER OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

Destination FORT WILLIAM, ONT. { Province or State of } County of

Notify THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

At WINNIPEG, MAN. { Province or State of } County of

Route Car Initials Car No.

Bushels	Kind of Grain	Weight Subject to correction	If charges are to be pre-paid, write or stamp here, "To be Prepaid."
1000	wheat	60,000 lbs	

Received \$.....
 to apply in prepayment of
 the charges on the prop-
 erty described hereon.

Agent or Cashier

This is the way farmers in increasing numbers are daily filling in their shipping bills. They are doing this because they find they get results that satisfy. If you have not already tried it do it now---you will repeat

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

WINNIPEG

FORT WILLIAM

VANCOUVER

CALGARY